THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

VOL. XVIII. NO. 7 SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1978

25¢



Key Witness Lies In Shooting Case, Prosecutor Covers-Up

"PANTHERGATE"

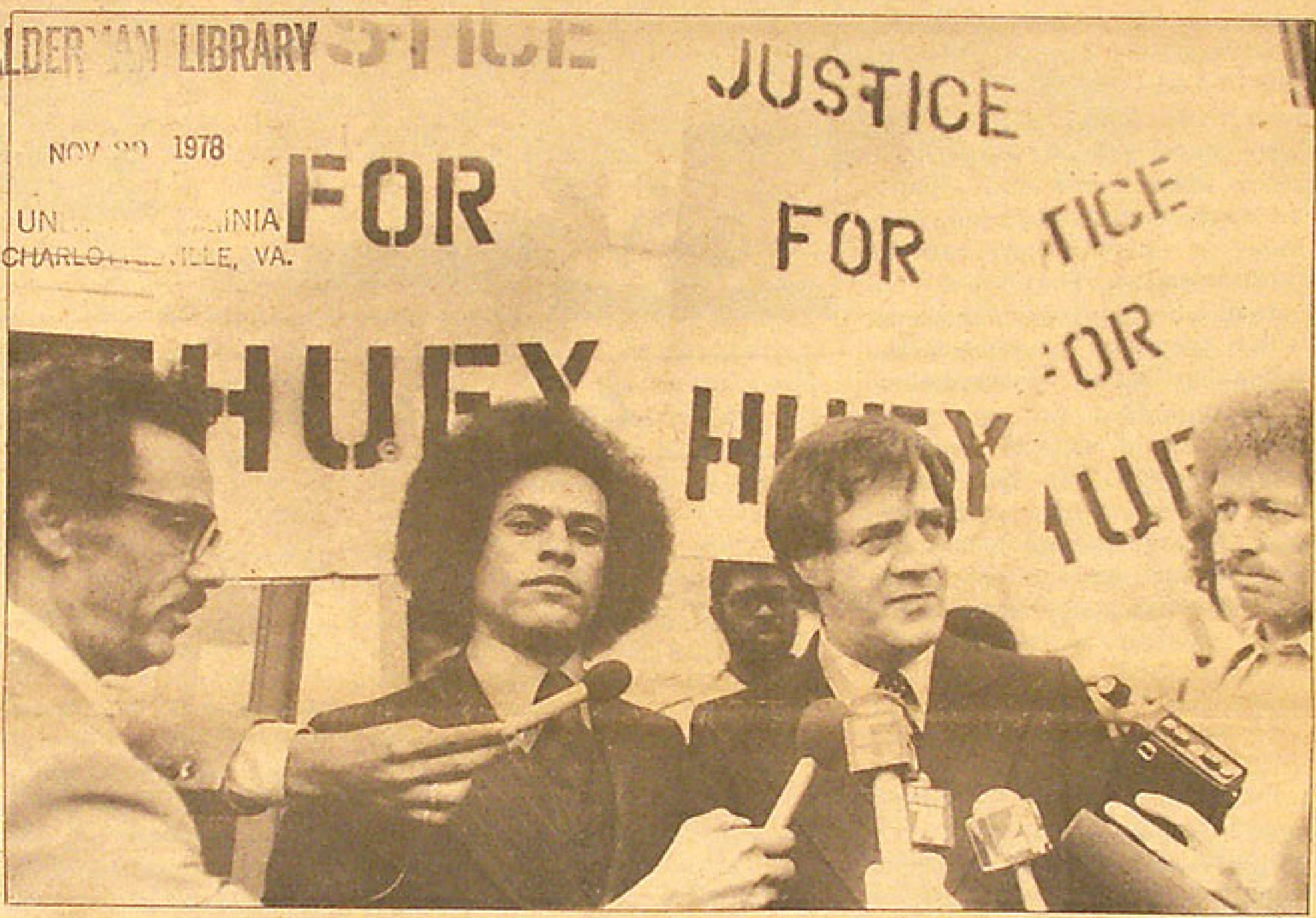
(Oakland, Calif.) - Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton and his chief counsel Sheldon Otis last week lashed out at the "Panthergate" conspiracy activities of the Alameda County District Attorney's office, charging the local D.A. with covering-up crimes committed by their acknowledged "star witness" in return for her continued false testimony against the BPP leader.

Huey and Otis made their accusations at a press conference on the steps of the Alameda County Superior Court building here last Friday afternoon, the day following published reports that Raphaelle Gary, a.k.a. "Crystal Grey," lied to the Oakland police concerning her involvement in the attempted murder of a reputed drug dealer.

According to the front-page article headlined "Huey Witness Tells Lie" appearing in the Thursday, February 23, *Oakland Tribune*, Ms. Gary, a self-admitted prostitute and lesbian, first told police investigators she shot and wounded 32-year-old Eugene Jackson, in a January 22 confrontation, but then retracted her statement after she failed to pass a lie detector test about the incident.

The Alameda County District Attorney's office has refused to sign a complaint against Ms. Grey—who claims, despite gross discrepancies in her testimony, to be an eyewitness to the murder charges lodged against Huey — ruling that she was trying to protect a friend, Mosell Mitchell.

Grey, 32, admits to being a prostitute since the age of 16, saying that she spent several of those years as a member of Ms. Mitchell's "stable." Ms. Mitchell has been arrested on charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon and being an ex-convict with a gun.



BP INS photo

BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON listens at last week's press conference as attorney SHELDON OTIS denounces special treatment given to a key prosecution witness against Huey by the Alameda County district attorney's office.

At last week's press conference, Huey commented (in part):

"What has happened shows that if any of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

Viguerie Assembles "Radical Right"

CALIFORNIA'S POLITICAL POLICE

(Sacramento, Calif.) - The specter of a post-Watergate — and even more devastating — era of political repression is emerging as recent disclosures raise the distinct possibility that the Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence Branch (OCCIB), a division of California's Justice Department, may be the prototype of a new, low-profile, decentralized, nationally-coordinated approach to political surveillance.

And as domestic spying and covert intelligence activities flourished under the Nixon administration, so too, recent revelations concerning the emerging influence of the "New" or "Radical Right" — which over the last three years has created the apparatus for a new political party — could give a drastic impetus to OCCIB-type political activities.

Agents of the OCCIB "under the guise of investigating 'organized crime,' " charges an American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Northern California lawsuit, "conduct surveillance of, spy on, and engage in covert activities with respect to a wide variety of perfectly lawful behavior by organizations and individuals, including the activities of political and social organizations. . . ."

Furthermore, charges the ACLU, the OCCIB is the central coordinating agency for a nationwide network of law enforcement officers and the departments known as the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU)...for the purpose of gathering, recording, investigating and exchanging information not available through regular police channels.

The OCCIB was established in 1970 for the purpose of "controlling and suppressing organized crime in California." In its seven years of operation, however, the OCCIB has not taken credit for the arrest or prosecution of a single major underworld figure.

"The OCCIB definition of organized crime, according to its first annual report to the state legislature, 'encompasses. . .the classical definition and also includes the activities of. . . revolutionary groups" and the "activities of the militant."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION
8501 E. 14TH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIF. 94621

Editorial

GRASSROOTS MESSAGE

The following guest editorial is reprinted from Keep Strong, *the monthly magazine of the Chicago-based Intercommunal Survival Committee edited by Ms. Helen Shiller, "people's candidate" in the 46th Ward.*

In 1776, a certain group of people in this country cried out, "No taxation without representation." And they were concerned with more than taxation. They were concerned with troops occupying their towns and villages under the command of a government in which they had no representation. They were concerned with many problems over which they had no control because they had no representation.

Two hundred and two years later a lot of us still have no representation. We have inflation, but we have no representation. We have unemployment and welfare cuts, but no representation. We have police, armed even when off-duty, shooting down innocent people, but we have no representation.

So why aren't we doing what they did in 1776?

Perhaps because we have been fooled by a play, a movie, a TV program, with a bunch of professional actors. These actors act the part of representatives. They are paid as professionals to appear to represent us. And we have been content to sit back and watch the show, while our homes are destroyed and our children face uncertain futures.

While the leading actors get all the headlines and their names in lights, it is the supporting cast that makes the show go on. And this country has developed a very large and very well paid supporting cast of actors who play the part of representatives.

This army of professional representatives is an army of professional actors. Some may be well meaning but not intelligent enough to know they are only part of the show. But we must not be so unintelligent.

In 1978, we are going to build a strong foundation for a grassroots movement. It will be a movement that delivers a message. It will say that Jimmy Carter does not speak for us. It will say that the army of paid professional actors does not speak for us. It will say simply, we speak, and demand and act for ourselves.

By 1979, those in power will have gotten the message.□



Letters to the Editor

CONGRATULATIONS

Dear Editor,

Congratulations on your special Black History issue of THE BLACK PANTHER (February 4, 1978). It is without a doubt the best special Black History issue of any newspaper anywhere!

I recommend this issue to all my customers, especially the public schools.

Thanks go out to you and your staff for a job well done.

For our people,

Edward Vaughn, Owner
Vaughns' Book Store
Detroit, Michigan

"MODERN SERVITUDE"

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter to express my feelings and awareness of "modern servitude."

"Modern slavery": involuntary servitude; the bus boycotts; the sit-ins of the 50's and 60's; Dr. Martin Luther King's dream; Malcolm X's wisdom, knowledge and revolutionary spirit; the chocolate cities, Black-on-Black crime; the working class struggle to survive; bureaucracy's trickery; monopolies; exploitation; neo-colonialization; confrontations; and inner city youth gangs which rather run the streets, fight and steal than starve.

Who's the blame for the agony and suffering of Black people?

The burden of oppression rests heavy upon our limbs; a majority (Blacks) classified as a minority. There are millions and millions of Afro-Americans in this country and to be looked upon as something little is insane.

No, Blacks don't deserve the blame. The capitalist, imperialist misleaders are the blame.

This mass ball of confusion is ruled by the selfish iron hand. The capitalist, imperialist misleaders' strategy is causing the hungry to rob the hungry — a method to keep the people divided.

A child gets caught trying to steal a package of meat to eat, a pair of shoes to put on his bare feet: children and adults living by the first law of the ghetto (survival) get arrested—another form of kidnap—are taken to jail, away from home, family, and loved ones and placed in a human warehouse (prison) compelled to work for a few pennies a day, if any, slaving to repay their "debt" owed to society so to speak.

In slavery before reconstruction time, Black people were taken from their continent, land, culture, and families and shipped across the Atlantic and sold like animals to slave masters.

The reality of slavery still exists right today, only in a different form.

Today family members are taken away from their families and sold back to their families (if they have the money) by paying bail bonds, high, ridiculous court fines, or both.

The rich and powerful go free, while the poor and oppressed suffer. These

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

COMMENT

Gap In Black—White Racial Views Widens

(New York, N.Y.) - Ten years after Black youth ravaged many a Northern inner city, the Whites who still inhabit those cities are more tolerant racially than they were before, far more likely to accept Black neighbors and Black friends for their children.

They feel that Blacks are making good progress and they seem to find little real urgency in the Black situation.

This perception of urban America, however, is not widely shared by Black citizens.

The anger and smoldering resentment that fueled the riots seem to have receded, but so has optimism among Black people. They say they find the racial barriers to jobs, good housing and other necessities even higher than they were before. Today nearly half say they believe that Whites don't care whether they get a better break.

In sum, a sense of neglect, resignation, perhaps futility, seems to prevail among urban Blacks.

This widened gulf between Black and White perceptions of racial realities in 1978 became apparent in a new survey conducted by the *New York Times* and CBS News.

The new study was based on telephone interviews with 489 Whites and 374 Blacks in large Northeastern and Middle Western cities.

Whites and Blacks have long held different perceptions of racist prejudice and injustices; the events of the last decade appear to have done little to diminish the differences. The comparative findings include the following:

•Whites generally believe that Blacks are doing better in getting hired and promoted than they were ten years ago. Today, 39 per cent of Whites agreed with the proposition that "only a few Blacks miss out on jobs and promotions because of racial discrimination," compared to 25 per cent in 1968.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

THE BLACK PANTHER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 8501 EAST 14th STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94621, TELEPHONE: (415) 638-0195.
YEARLY DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATES: $10.00
SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

"I WILL REPRESENT THE FORGOTTEN PEOPLE"

"KEEP STRONG" EDITOR SEEKS CHICAGO'S 46th WARD SEAT



KEEP STRONG magazine editor HELEN SHILLER, candidate for alderperson in Chicago's 46th Ward, has pledged to take community struggles into the city council.

(Chicago, Ill.) - Pledging "to carry the struggles of our communities into the city council," respected Uptown community activist Helen Shiller, last week announced her candidacy for this city's 46th Ward alderperson in the upcoming May 16 special election.

Addressing a press conference, Ms. Shiller, the dedicated editor of the popular *Keep Strong* magazine — the official organ of the Intercommunal Survival Committee (ISC) — declared:

"My campaign will bring forth many issues, but most of all it will show that there are two 46th wards: a ward of the developers and large property owners, and a ward of the people. . .We cannot take the slap in the face of yet another machine hack in our seat in the city council, riding over the continued destruction of our neighborhoods. . .

"For the first time in the history of this ward there now exists a powerful network of grassroots activists who take their community responsibilities seriously every day of their lives...on a more consistent basis, year in and year out, than the sickly ward political machine.

"I am proud to be the standard bearer in this election for many of these dedicated activists in every section of the ward."

Ms. Shiller, 30, the front-running candidate in the 46th Ward election, is seeking the seat vacated by former Alderman Chris Cohen, who resigned his post a few months ago.

Discussing the issues with which her "people's" campaign will be concerned, Ms. Shiller said:

"First of all, there is the city's gross misuse of federal monies.

"The city has followed a pattern of obtaining monies from the federal government on the basis of certain high-need communities, including many communities in our ward, and then has spent this money in other areas of the city to help line the pockets of the large developers and bankers who have the ear of the mayor.

"Although the most recent example of this was the school board's outrageous decision to distribute money earmarked for disadvantaged children throughout the entire bureaucratic morass of public education in Chicago, there are examples equally serious in the areas of housing, economic development, job training, criminal justice and public health.

"Second, I will stress the communities' 'overlooked' right to participate in the planning process. My campaign will demonstrate that present city policy is aimed at the elimination, not the improvement of large sections of the ward while obviously there has been no citizen input into this decision.

"And as this ward's representative in the city council, I will fight for the protection of our communities which a responsible and accountable zoning process can provide.

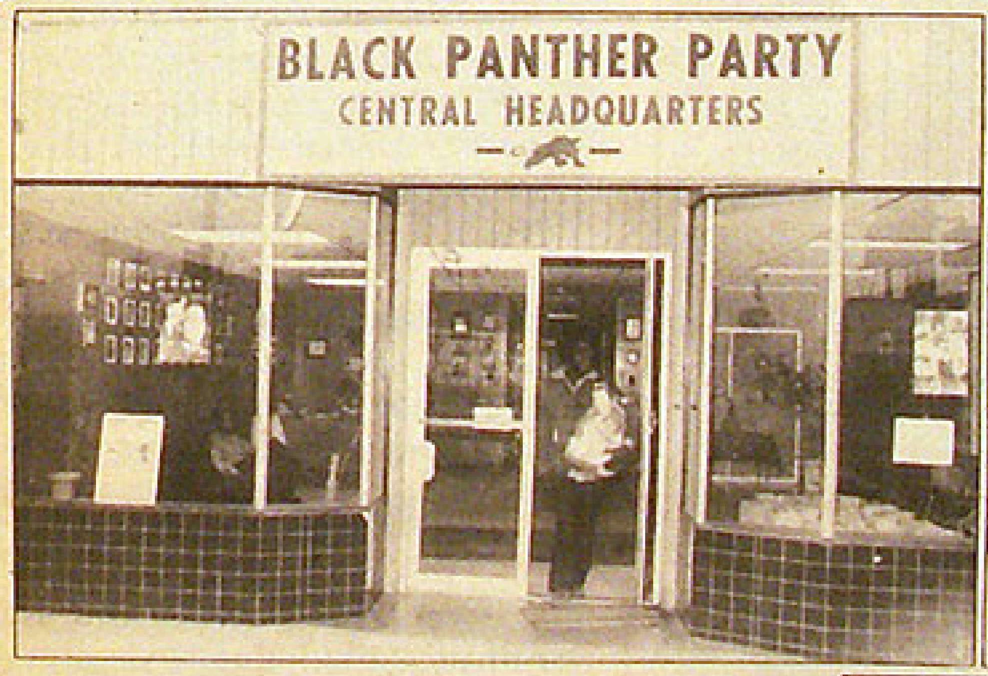
"I intend to use my office to assist and bring legitimacy to processes of block by block, grassroots development of needs assessments and programs that I have helped to develop in the Heart of Uptown Block Club Coalition area already.

"I will introduce a tenant's bill of rights to protect large families in low-income housing, as well as senior citizens on fixed incomes threatened by condominium conversions. I will fight for local control of police and the disarming of off-duty police.

"I will introduce ordinances that force the Board of Health to work cooperatively with the Cook County Hospital medical system and to develop the extensive occupational health and safety programs that would have averted the recent disaster at Horween Tannery.

"I will also introduce a rehab housing code that makes rehabilitation of Chicago's dwindling housing stock more possible and ordinances aimed at the protection of small businesses and small

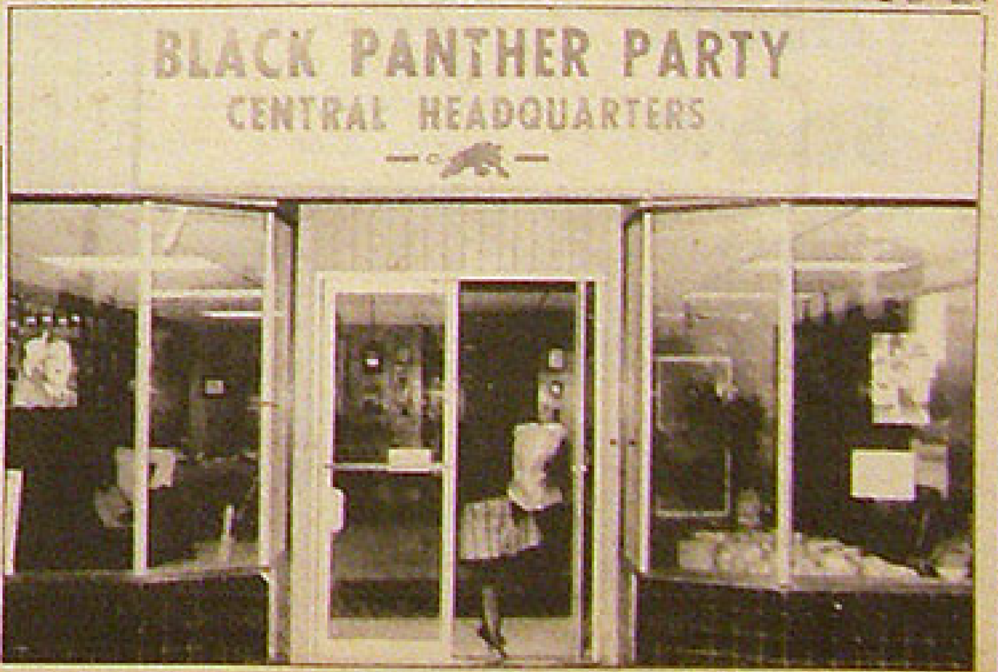
CONTINUED ON PAGE 26











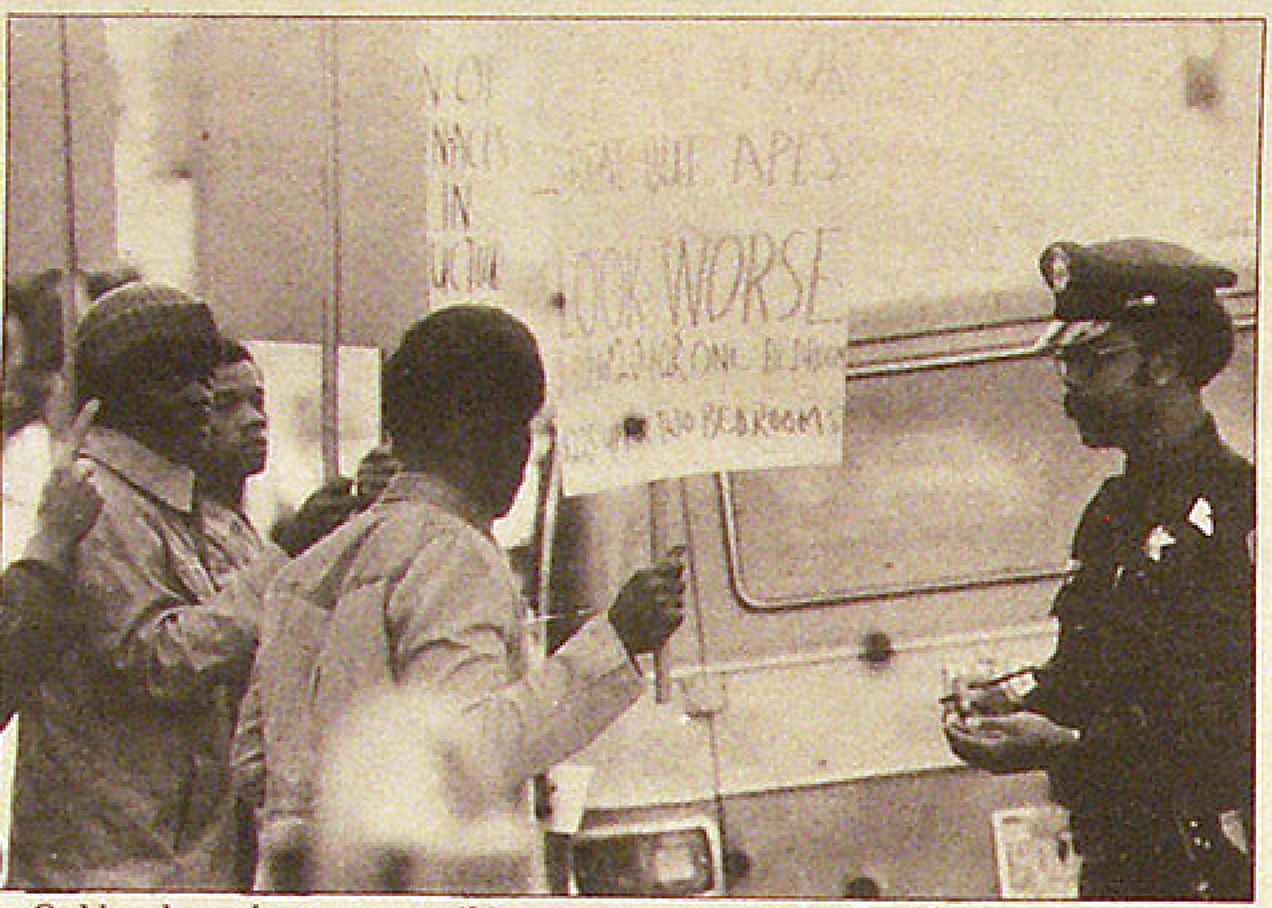
Free Food At B.P.P. Office

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Black Panther Party Free Food Program last week conducted one of its periodical distributions at the Party's Central Headquarters in East Oakland. Community residents gladly took advantage of the free bags of meat, vegetables, cornbread and other foods.

BP NS photos

NICKERSON AND PARTNER TEACH COURSE ON "MAKING MILLIONS"

LA PERALTA OWNER'S SHAKY REAL ESTATE PRACTICES EXPOSED



BPINS photo

Oakland cop harasses striking tenants at the La Peralta apartments.

(Oakland, Calif.) - An examination of the literature published by the millionaire slumlord owner of the La Peralta apartments, William Nickerson, provides a clear insight into why the well known author of *How I Turned $1,000 Into One Million In Real Estate In My Spare Time* refuses to make the repairs demanded by the tenants.

A brochure distributed by Nickerson and his business partner, Albert J. Lowry, offered the following advice on "Making Physical Improvements" on property:

". . .It is essential that you make *only certain selective* improvements which will increase the value of the property at least $2.00 to every $1.00 spent. Knowing which improvements to make and *how to reduce improvement costs* to a minimum is one of the great secrets."

Since December 15, 1977, the La Peralta Tenants Association has been engaged in a rent strike against Nickerson because of his refusal to make the dozens of repairs needed. The city of Oakland Housing Conservation Division has cited the La Peralta for being "roach infested" and has found over 100 building code violations in the downtown Oakland residence.

Nickerson and Lowry operate Lowry/Nickerson Seminars, an enterprise of the Reno, Nevada-based Education Advancement Institute. The two real estate tycoons travel across the country lecturing on a course they have designed called "How You Can Become Financially Independent By Investing In Real Estate Through The Famous Lowry/Nickerson Method."

THE BLACK PANTHER has uncovered evidence suggesting that Lowry and Nickerson have bought numerous slumlike buildings in Oakland, made the minimal repairs required by law

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26







Teens Sponsor Talent Show

(Oakland, Calif.) - More than 25 groups performed in "A Live Teen Talent Show" before an overflowing crowd of 600 East Oakland teenagers at the popular Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) Sunday, February 26.

At the conclusion of the fun-filled afternoon of entertainment sponsored by the OCLC Teens Club, an enthusiastic audience cheered their favorite act. The $25 first prize went to soloist Aiesha Broadnax. Second and third prize trophies were won by the singing group Sophisticated Sisters and the dance team of Steven and Alberta.









BPINS photos

This Week In Black History

February 26, 1965

Black civil rights activist Jimmy Lee Jackson, 26, died in Selma, Alabama, on February 26, 1965, eight days after he had been clubbed and shot during a night march in Marion, Alabama.

February 27, 1967

A federal grand jury returned 19 indictments on February 27, 1967, in connection with the 1964 murders of civil rights workers Michael Schwein-er, Andrew Goodman and James Earl Chaney. Another 12 men were also indicted for the 1966 firebombing of the home of Black leader Vernon Dahmer.

February 29, 1968

On February 29, 1968, the President's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders admitted that racial violence was the result of two separate bodies in the U.S. — "one Black, one White, separate and unequal." A report issued by the Commission charged that White racism, along with poverty and frustration, was the chief catalyst in the racial explosions that rocked the country in the summer of 1967.

March 1, 1967

Reactionary, racist members of the House of Representatives, led by Congressman Wayne Hayes, ousted popular Black Congressman Adam Clayton Powell on phony morality charges on March 1, 1967. A decade later Hayes was forced to resign his seat due to a nationwide furor over his sexual liaisons with his secretary.

March, 1974

Documents released by the FBI in March of 1974 revealing the COINTELPRO program exposed agency actions to "disrupt, discredit and neutralize" progressive organizations such as the Black Panther Party and its founder Huey P. Newton. Since this time, mountains of information have shown that the FBI, CIA and local police agencies regarded the Black Panther Party and its leadership as a number one target for destruction.

28 PER CENT IN POVERTY

Puerto Ricans Poorest Of U.S. Poor

(Chicago, Ill.) - Poverty is more widespread among Puerto Ricans than among Black people or any other major ethnic group, a U.S. Department of Labor study discloses.

The nationwide study, a copy of which was obtained by the *Chicago Tribune*, is an extensive statistical analysis of income and employment among the nation's 11,117,000 Latinos. It offers a detailed picture of who make up the nation's Spanish-speaking work force, the kinds of jobs they hold and how much they earn.

In almost every indicator of affluence, the Latino population as a whole ranked higher than Blacks yet well below Whites.



Puerto Rican people in the U.S. face a life of poverty and injustice.

However, when Puerto Rican people were compared with Whites, Blacks, and other Latinos such as Mexican Americans, the Puerto Ricans consistently ranked lowest on the ladder.

Nearly 28 per cent of all the Puerto Ricans in the continental United States live in what the federal government defines as poverty — an income of less than $5,500 for a family of four. This is almost three times the rate for the population as a whole (10.3 per cent) and is more than the portion of the Black population living below the poverty level (25.9 per cent).

Other statistics showed sharp differences in the lifestyles of Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Ameri-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8



"...Beneath the surface lurks a powerful force for destruction."



PREDICT BLACK EXPLOSIONS IN N.Y., CHICAGO

(New York, N.Y.) - The Blacks populations of Chicago and New York City are ready to erupt with violent indignation, according to two recent reports by National Urban League (NUL) chapters in those cities.

"Our large cities are in much the same state as they were in 1965 when the poor of Watts put the torch to the most accessible symbols of their disadvantage," said Chicago Urban League Director James Compton in an annual address on February 13.

Meanwhile, in a report titled "Status of Black New York, 1978," the New York Urban League warned that without jobs for Black youth, and without an easing of the tension between the Black community and the police, the situation could become explosive.

"If the blackout last year is any indicator of the mood of a deprived population, then beneath the surface lurks a powerful force for destruction," the New York City report said.

Chicago Urban League Director Compton pointed out that 40 per cent of Black youth, perhaps 40,000 teenagers, roam Chicago streets for jobs which are not there. The official unemployment rate for Blacks in Chicago is an understated 14 per cent, the *Guardian* reports.

"There are just as many poor Black families as there were 10 years ago and twice as many out of work," Compton observed.

"Most sons of the poor men will fail to rise above the status of their fathers and most daughters of the disadvantaged women will inherit the bitter lot of their mothers," he noted.

Without federal action the urban Black poor are "likely to rise again against class as well as against race," but this time "with Blacks of moderate achievement and their property among the ready victims," Compton concluded.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

"I FEAR FOR MY LIFE"

N.Y. Judge Halts JoAnne Little Extradition

(New York, N.Y.) - JoAnne Little's fears for her life prevailed upon a New York judge who last week granted a temporary delay of her extradition to North Carolina, where she escaped from prison in October.

Ms. Little's plight became a cause celebre when she was acquitted two years ago in the self-defense killing of her White jailer who had raped her.

Because of last week's ruling, Ms. Little, 23, continued to be held on $51,000 bail pending a March 23 hearing in Brooklyn Supreme Court.

Noted attorney William Kunstler, granted the delay by Justice Sybil Kooper, told the court he would produce a North Carolina official who could support Ms. Little's plea that her life would be in danger in North Carolina.



JOANNE LITTLE prior to recent court hearing in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Kunstler, who said he would press his case in the federal courts, if necessary, kept the identity of the official and nature of his evidence under wraps.

"I fear for my life," Ms. Little told reporters and supporters who crowded around her in a fifth-floor hallway in the Brooklyn courthouse. "I'm as good as dead (in North Carolina)."

When asked why, Ms. Little explained:

"Because I know they would kill me," she said. "And some way or other, it would come out as suicide. I would rather take my chances in the courts here and hope that the governor (Hugh

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

"STOP PANTHERGATE CONSPIRACY"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

you [the press] wanted to commit a crime, all you would have to do is tell the D.A. that you will lie in a court of law against Huey P. Newton. Then you can do anything you want as long as you will maintain the lie and the D.A. will help you cover-up. That's why we call this a Panthergate.

"Crystal Grey is a liar. Crystal Grey will make false statements to the police, to the court, and the district attorney, Lowell Jensen, acting as an arm of the judiciary, will drop any charges as long as she maintains her lies in order to frame me.

"We would like the public to scrutinize the proceedings closely. We want Judge Pulich to grant our discovery motion [involving disclosures from 18 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies] to show other lies the district attorney and the police department — with their 'crime partners,' such as Crystal Grey — are committing against me."

During last fall's preliminary hearing, Huey's astute attorney, Sheldon Otis, characterized Crystal Grey as a "sick liar." Last Friday, Otis commented:

"Either Crystal Grey in fact committed the crimes that she told the police she committed and they are engaged in a Watergate or a Panthergate cover-up, or Crystal Grey is continuing her pattern of lying for her own purposes and relying on the district attorney's office to bail her out and to bail out her friends.

"I am going to ask the D.A.'s office next week to prosecute Crystal Grey for either making a false report to the police, which is a crime in this state, or for obstructing justice by making that false report, or I'm going to ask the authorities to prosecute her for the assault and attempted murder that was reported in the press.

"I think this is a very serious matter, another illustration of the district attorney's office working with witnesses and working with the FBI to manufacture false accusations, particularly false accusations against Huey P. Newton.

"I think this indicates the absurdity that Huey P. Newton or anyone who had his interests at heart would have anything to do with an assault on Crystal Grey [allegedly, according to the prosecution, the object of a bungled assassination attempt last October]. This person who [prosecutor Tom] Orloff calls his 'star witness' is one of the most incredible and unbelievable persons ever to appear in court."



BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON blasts the "Panthergate" conspiracy of the federal government as attorney SHELDON OTIS and BPP members, supporters and press listen.





HUEY P. NEWTON and SHELDON OTIS.

A printed statement from Huey distributed to the media, stated:

STATEMENT BY BLACK PANTHER PARTY PRESIDENT HUEY P. NEWTON, FEBRUARY 24, 1978

"I just want to amplify my attorney's remarks. These recent revelations of the government's attempt to bribe a witness into testifying by dropping criminal charges in return, along with the prosecutor's consistent denial that he is engaging in that kind of activity, is plain and simple proof of another government cover-up.

"This time it's Panthergate.

"I am certainly not surprised that the government is behaving this way. It's been this way for more than 10 years. The underhanded, vicious attempts to discredit and destroy the Black Panther Party and Huey Newton are documented in the thousands of pages of files we've received from the government itself under the Freedom of Information Act.

"The government spent millions of taxpayer dollars to kill us, jail us, and undermine in general our community organizing. But the Black Panther Party has survived, despite the government's dirty tricks, and it will continue to survive and grow.

"The government's slimy tactics in my 1968 trial are the same as the 1978 version. The operating theme is: get rid of Huey Newton, and don't let the evidence stand in the way. When it gets too much in the way, just fabricate more new evidence, and poison the atmosphere by spreading rumor and innuendo in the press.

"The 'special treatment' — to put it mildly — that the government is giving one so-called Crystal Grey, along with the prosecutor's cover-up of his actions, is only the tip of the latest iceberg. We want to know what *else* the government is hiding. What are the latest dirty tricks?

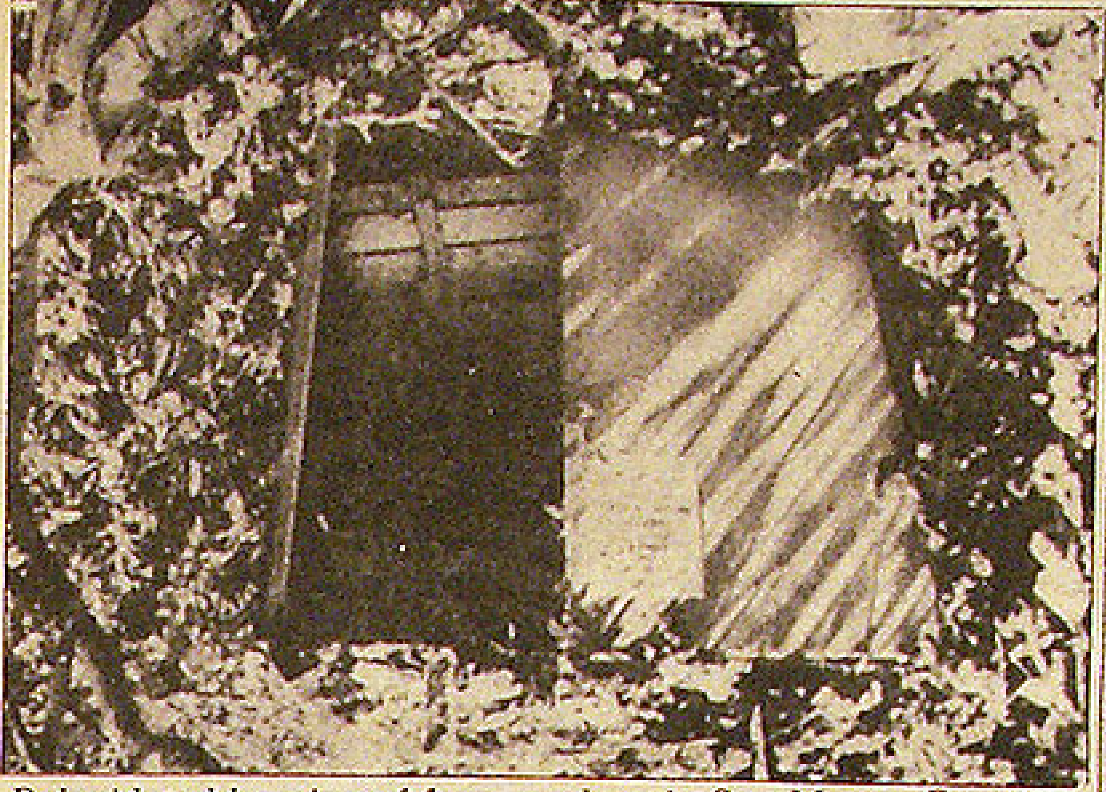
"If we can persuade the judge to give us a decent chance to prove our case, we will. That's why we're here in court today.

"I'm often asked if I think I can get a fair trial this time around. If the government ever sticks to the rules of the Constitution, I might even have a chance. But, realistically, the best I can hope for is to legally force the government to be a little less unfair. If the judge grants us the motions for discovery that we're asking today, my trial will be a little less unfair."□

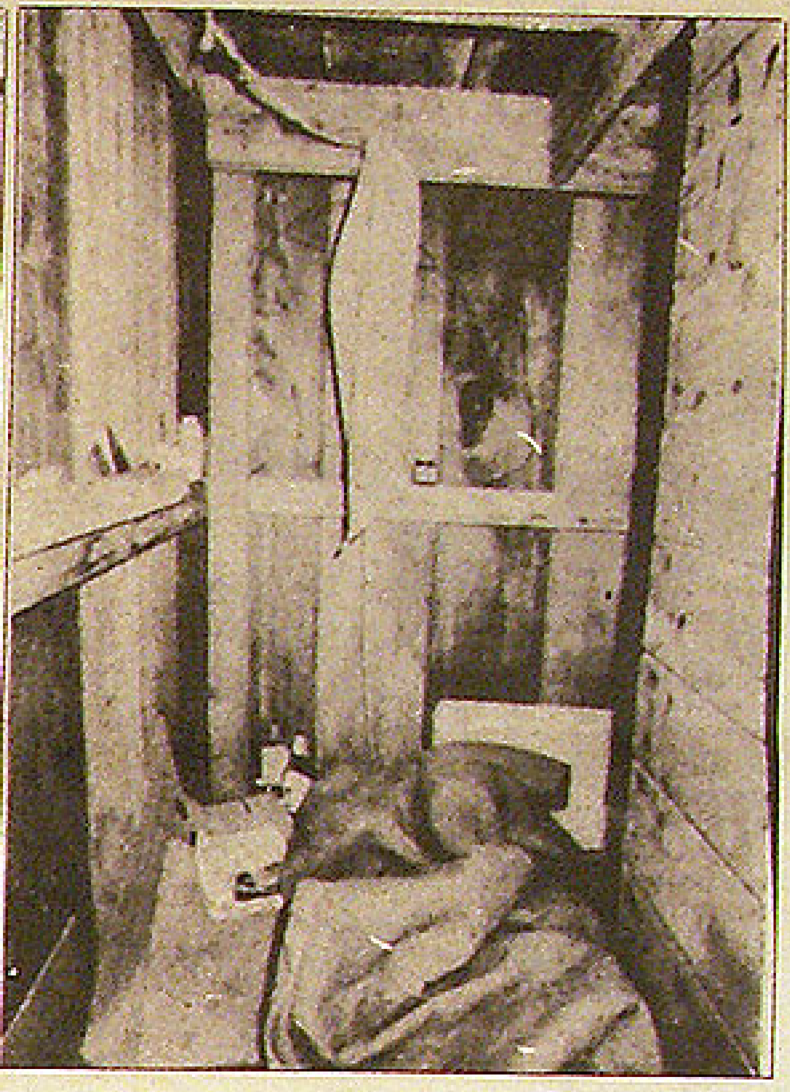
(See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for more details on the Alameda County District Attorney's office collaboration in the frame-up against Huey.)□

Hearings In Huey P. Newton Case

(Oakland, Calif.) - Alameda County Superior Court Judge Martin Pulich postponed last Friday's hearing in Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton's case, rescheduling it for Monday, March 6, at 3:00 p.m. This hearing, one of extreme significance, will deal with a renewed defense motion for files and other documents from 18 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies — all known to have participated in a variety of conspiracies to discredit Huey and to destroy the Black Panther Party. In addition, Judge Pulich scheduled other hearings on defense motions for Friday, March 10, at 9:30 a.m. and Friday, March 17, also at 9:30 a.m. All three hearings will be held at Alameda County Superior Court, 1225 Fallon Street, Oakland, in Department 11, located on the 7th floor.



Delapidated housing of farm workers in San Mateo, County, California.



BAD HOUSING:NO HEAT, WATER, TOILETS

COASTSIDE FARM WORKERS LIVING IN SQUALOR

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Coastside farm workers in Half Moon Bay and Pescadero still live in squalor, without heat, water or working flush toilets, the *San Francisco Examiner* reports.

The housing problem of these workers first became public knowledge in 1973, when a mental health consultant for San Mateo County released a study showing that 72 per cent of the buildings that housed workers were in poor condition.

In 1975, $200,000 in federal Housing Community Development Act (HCDA) funds was allocated by the county to acquire housing sites for coastside farm labor. No housing has been built with this money.

Last year, $175,000 in HCDA money was allocated to improve existing coastside dwellings. In August, San Mateo County's chief of housing and community development said a program was being organized to contact owners of homes that needed repairs so they could rehabilitate with the help of low-interest loans. No owners were contacted until the beginning of February, 1978.

"One of the problems that has taken more time than we realized," said county official Allen Colman, "is the complete lack of any reliable information on how many people live out on the coastside who are involved in agriculture. There have been about a half-dozen studies done by the state, by the county, and by private individuals and none of them agree. We had ranges from 400 people to 2,500 people out there and that's an awfully wide spread."

The findings, Colman said, now show that there are about 1,600 legal farm workers on the coastside. "When you add in their families and dependents you're probably talking about 3,000 to 4,000 people. The chances of ever meeting the needs of these 1,600 and their families in the next 10 years are really very slim."

"My guess is that over a five-or-ten-year period, if you add in the rehabilitated units, we ought to be able to handle at least 1,000 families out on the coast."

People like Jesus Carbajal meanwhile have grown skeptical of the county's promises. He is a volunteer with a non-profit group called CECHO (Coastside Environmental Community Housing Organization) which is trying to improve the farm workers' living conditions.

"I became involved in this program about three years ago, and I am still waiting for this 'two months or three months' when things will start improving," he said.

"It's more of a political thing than *anything else*," *he* said. "There is less population on the south coastside than in Redwood City and East Palo Alto. The coastside people who live in the dilapidated houses are Spanish-speaking people, and most of them aren't voters, so why bother with them?"

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

BUSINESS VEILED

Moscone's Prize: The Council That Owns San Francisco

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Clout, muscle and big-time political power were the themes here last week as Mayor George Moscone unveiled his prize, the city's Economic Development Advisory Council. Mel Wax, Moscone's press secretary, was quoted as describing the purpose of the Council is to "promote business development in San Francisco, encourage businesses to locate here, act as a liaison between business and city hall and, finally, clarify and explain various city regulations to business and alleviate problems." But the purpose was an obvious excuse and the "real action" was in who showed up — the elite of San Francisco's business community:

Ross Anderson, I. Magnin Company; Al Baccari, District Council of Merchants; Gerson Bakar, Gerson Bakar and Associates; Stephen Bechtel, the Bechtel Group; Benjamin Biaggini, Southern Pacific; A.W. Clausen, Bank of America; Dorman Commons, Natomas Company.

Richard P. Cooley, Wells Fargo Bank; Emory Curtis, Curtis Associates; C.R. Dahl, Crown Zellerbach; Jack Dant, States Steamship Company; William Dauer,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

Lukewarm Reception For Coal Accord

(Washington, D.C.) - President Carter announced last week that negotiators have reached agreement to settle the record, 12-week coal strike and pressured miners to ratify it without delay.

Carter said if the 166,000 striking miners do not vote to accept the negotiated terms, he will take drastic legal action to force an end to the walkout.

STOCKPILES

Dwindling coal stockpiles have caused power shortages and thousands of job layoffs from the Upper Midwest to the Mid-Atlantic states.

The tentative agreement reached February 24 by United Mine Workers (UMW) President Arnold Miller and negotiators for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA) has already been approved by the union's bargaining council and is in the coal fields where UMW's rank-and-file has 10 days to vote on it.



Striking miners occupy UMW headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The proposed settlement was based on a tentative agreement reached with the major independent, Pittsburgh & Midway (P&M) Coal Mining Company, which operates six mines in Kentucky and Missouri.

While the UMW council endorsed the P&M agreement, the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



Decaying urban Latino neighborhood. Adult Puerto Ricans living in America constitute a small part of the country's work force, causing extreme poverty among the Puerto Rican population of 1,735,000.

Puerto Ricans Poorest

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

cans and other types of Latinos. The study, which covers 1975 and parts of 1976, compiled for the first time separate statistics for different Latino groups.

Other findings in the report include:

•Latinos are the youngest workers, with a heavy concentration in the 16-to-24-year-old age group.

•Latinos are the least-paid and least-educated workers. More than 51 per cent of all Latinos on the job lack a high school diploma, nearly double the rate for the work force as a whole and considerably higher than the 43 per cent of Black workers who haven't finished high school.

•Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans receive far lower incomes than persons from Cuba and other Latin American nations.

The clearest contrast among Latinos of different origins is that Puerto Ricans are by far the poorest, and the Labor Department study highlighted some of the characteristics of this poverty.

A key factor is the relatively small part of the Puerto Rican population of 1,735,000 participating in the work force. Only 47 per cent of the adult Puerto Rican population either were working or looking for a job. Among the 6,590,000 Mexican-Americans, however, the rate of participation was close to the national average of 60 per cent.

DIFFERENCE

One reason for this difference may be that Puerto Ricans live almost exclusively in urban areas while more than a fifth of the Mexican-Americans live in rural areas. The Labor Department study showed a greater portion of the Mexican-American population working in agriculture than for any other ethnic group.

Farming traditionally has offered work opportunities for entire families, and the study showed there are several wage earners in many Mexican-American families.□

Black Explosions

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

The New York City report revealed that some 80 per cent of Black youth there are unemployed, that the housing situation is "critical," and that there is widespread discrimination against the city's welfare recipients.

"For many Black and Hispanic New Yorkers," the report found, "progress has apparently become a myth...a jumble of statistical data, which, in the final analysis, clearly establishes the urgency of their situation."□

JoAnne Little

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Carey) would see that I shouldn't be sent back."

Carey ordered Ms. Little's extradition February 22 at the request of North Carolina Governor James Hunt, Jr., an action Kunstler called "a blatant betrayal of the many minority people whose votes were responsible for his election four years ago, as well as the most fundamental of human rights."

Kunstler added, "To order Ms. Little's extradition...was an act not only of sheer racism but of political cowardice as well."□

People's Perspective

S.F. School Failures

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Nearly 25 per cent of the third graders in San Francisco public schools failed reading and math tests. The tests, developed by the school district to determine which students were to be promoted to the fourth grade, were given to 4,400 third graders last December.

Nazi March

(Chicago, Ill.) - A federal judge recently threw out three ordinances by which the predominantly Jewish suburb of Skokie hoped to stop a Nazi group from marching through its streets on April 20, the birthday of Adolf Hitler. The Illinois Supreme Court overturned a circuit court injunction against such a march. The decision will be appealed.

Rights Agencies Consolidated?

(Washington, D.C.) - President Carter last week sent Congress a proposal to consolidate within the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission government fair employment programs now scattered among several agencies. Carter also announced his intention to issue an executive order, effective October 1, giving the Labor Department full authority to enforce job discrimination laws applicable to firms with government contracts.

50% Against Busing

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - Blacks for Two-Way Integration released some preliminary results from their survey of Black parents on the second year of court-ordered school integration here with 50 per cent of the respondents saying they would not like their children bused out of the community next year. Specific problems that concerned the majority of the respondents were the racist attitudes of principals, teachers and students in White schools and lowered grades when Black children were bused to White areas.

"Lifeline" Fight

(Washington, D.C.) - Some of the nation's largest manufacturing firms are launching a campaign at the state and local level to block adoption of "lifeline" discount electric rates for the poor. Banded together as the Electricity Consumers Resource Council (ELCON), firms are also organizing to preserve volume discount rates enjoyed by companies that use large amounts of power.

"Milk-White" Theme Racist

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A coalition of consumer and women's organizations demanded the cancellation of the remainder of an advertising campaign promoting milk last week on grounds it is sexist and racist. The Consumers Union was angered by a $1.5 million campaign financed by the state Milk Advisory Board which carries the theme that "the clean new look is milk-white."

Ky. Activists Attacked

(Washington, D.C.) - A decade-old case involving a series of attacks on two young civil rights workers organizing in the eastern Kentucky coal belt went before the U.S. Supreme Court on March 1. The two organizers, Al and Margaret McSurely, were arrested on charges of sedition. Their house was raided, their personal papers were confiscated, and eventually their home was bombed. The case became a national issue when the late arch conservative Senator John McClellan subpoenaed the McSurelys and their papers. "The attack on us," said the McSurelys, "was only a part of a many-pronged assault in the late '60's on people and groups such as SNCC and the Black Panthers. . ."

White Rights

(Detroit, Mich.) - A federal judge last Monday ruled that the Detroit Police Department's affirmative action promotion program is un-Constitutional for violating "the rights guaranteed to Whites" under the 14th Amendment. The racist ruling by Chief U.S. District Court Judge Fred Kaess marked the first time a federal court has labeled a big city police affirmative action program un-Constitutional.

Mississippi Group Demands Probe Of Black Man's Prison Death

(Holly Springs, Miss.) - The alleged suicide of a Black 25-year-old prisoner in Holly Springs has aroused suspicion and anger among Black residents of the northern Mississippi community.

James Edward Garrett was found dead in his cell on January 21, hanging from a light fixture, his feet tied and his hands bound together. The sheriff and coroner's jury ruled the death a suicide, but the United League of Marshall County, a local civil rights organization, says that the circumstances of Garrett's death are inconsistent with suicide, and that local officials are responsible.



Southern "law and order" continues to oppress Black people.

"We feel strongly that something very suspicious happened at the jail," said Alford Robinson, president of the United League.

"The sheriff is known to have been associated with Ku Klux Klan activities in the area. Numerous human rights violations are occurring in North Mississippi each day."

The United League was formed in 1974 when it waged a month-long boycott of stores to protest the fatal shooting of a Black youth, again by Marshall County deputies. One deputy was charged with manslaughter, but the county grand jury refused to indict him.

An all-Black coroner's jury ruled Garrett's death a suicide. But Robinson has charged that

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

O.K.'s HEARINGS IN PUNITIVE ISOLATION MOVES

SUPREME COURT LIMITS LIABILITY OF PRISON OFFICIALS



Prisoner rights against harassment by penal officials has been attacked by the Supreme Court.

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Supreme Court last week ruled that inmates who are moved out of the general prison population into punitive isolation cells for other than disciplinary reasons must get a hearing and other procedural rights.

In a second prisoner rights case, the high court erected a legal barrier to damage suits against state penal officials accused of violating the Constitutional rights of prisoners.

In the hearing decision, the Supreme Court affirmed a ruling by a special three-judge federal court in San Francisco which said that an inmate being transferred to a maximum security unit, allegedly for their own safety or other so-called "administrative reasons," is entitled to written notice, before being moved; a fair hearing within 72 hours; and an opportunity to present witnesses and documentary evidence, unless that would create a vaguely defined "dangerous" situation.

The inmate also may be represented by a "counsel-substitute" and must be afforded a written decision explaining the reasons for confinement.

These procedures do not apply during what prison authorities consider a "riot" situation, but should be provided as soon afterward as possible.

The Supreme Court is also reviewing an Arkansas case raising the question of whether it is "cruel and unusual punishment" to indefinitely confine an inmate in a punitive isolation cell.

Concerning the liability of prison officials, the high court divided 7 to 2 in a case involving Apolinar Navarette, Jr., an inmate at Soledad Prison in California in 1971-72.

IRRITATION

To the irritation of prison officials, he wrote letters to legal aid groups, law students, the press, other inmates with legal problems or expertise and friends. But a lot of the letters never left Soledad.

After Navarette was released, he sued the state corrections director, the warden, the assistant warden and three subordinates, including the mail handler.

His key claim was that they deprived him of freedom of expression and due process of law by negligently failing to mail or by confiscating some of his letters, in violation of prison regulations.

Without trying the case on the merits, a federal judge summarily dismissed the claim on the ground that the Reconstruction-era civil rights law relied upon by Navarette gave the jailers qualified immunity from personal liability for damages for acts performed in the course of official conduct.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed, holding that the Constitution protected prisoners' outgoing mail, that the civil rights law authorized Navarette's suit and that the untested evidence, viewed in the light most favorable to him, made the summary judgment improper.

In the opinion for the Supreme Court, Justice Byron R. White wrote that the prison officials are not entitled to absolute immunity of the kind that protects judges, prosecutors and legislators.

But, he said, the trial judge was correct in giving the jailers qualified immunity because it hadn't been shown that they knew, or should have known, that their actions were violating Navarette's rights, or that they had acted maliciously.

White said that at the time Navarette was confined there was no established First Amendment right protecting the mailing rights of state prisoners.□

New Trial For Stanton Story

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - The Pennsylvania State Supreme Court has ordered a new trial for Stanton Story, a Black man framed for shooting a cop in 1974. The court said that the trial judge had allowed the prosecution to use "irrelevant and prejudicial evidence" against Story.

In fact, Story was convicted and given the death penalty in an atmosphere of racist hysteria. Cops wearing black mourning bands rampaged through the Black community. Pittsburgh newspapers and television painted Story as a dangerous murderer.

Story now writes, "I assure you that I'm going to do my best to prevent another miscarriage of justice from happening."

Meanwhile, Story and four other prisoners at Western Penitentiary, located outside Pittsburgh, have sued the state. The five charge that they are abused, underfed, and denied their Constitutional rights.□



STANTON STORY with his mother.

CALIFORNIA'S POLITICAL POLICE

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

OCCIB's creator was Evelle Younger, who retired earlier this year as attorney general to enter the 1978 gubernatorial elections as the top ranked Republican candidate. Polls show Younger as Governor Edmund Brown, Jr.'s chief rival.

Some major targets listed in OCCIB's first annual report in 1972 include the Black Panther Party, the Black Liberation Army, and the Brown Berets (a Los Angeles-based Chicano group).

Others under investigation during that period included: Yippie figure Jerry Rubin; Joan Baez, who the OCCIB index said had "contributed $10,000 to the purchase of the People's Union Commune"; Saul Alinsky, "a known Communist"; Ruth Helen Baker, "Tri-County advocate for the Prisoners' Union"; Cesar Chavez, who was "trying to organize farm workers"; Rene Davis, "connected with the Evict Nixon Campaign in Washington, D.C."; Angela Davis, who had "hired a flamboyant lawyer to draw attention to her trial"; Mary Lou Greenberg, a Pro-communist"; Vincent Hallinan, "a Bay Area radical"; a Berkeley city councilwoman, Ilona Hancock, who had a "possible involvement with the American Reparations Committee"; Thomas Hayden, "on the planning committee for SDS"; and radical attorney William Kunstler.

OCCIB, besides its annual $2.4 million state budget, receives grants totaling several million dollars from federal agencies such as the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

OCCIB is affiliated with intelligence agents at police departments, district attorney's offices and sheriffs' departments all over California through its network of 16 Regional Intelligence Units (RIUS).

As the nucleus of a rapidly expanding network of intelligence units, OCCIB is the main control station and clearinghouse for the LEIU, a national association of "criminal" intelligence units for more than 225 different police forces located in the U.S. and Canada.

PROFESSOR

Charles Marson, a Stanford law professor who works with the ACLU, calls LEIU, "a data system which links what used to be called the 'Red Squad' files of nearly every major city in the nation as well as some in Canada."

OCCIB has also been selected by the federal government to set up an Interstate Organized Crime Index, which will be — among other things — a high-speed electronic criminal intelligence file containing all the intelligence data in the regular LEIU index cards.

Since 1972, the federal government has spent nearly $3 million to help OCCIB establish a national training academy for police intelligence officers from all over North America.

There are indications that the academy, called the Western Regional Organized Crime Training Institute, may be the first step in a new approach to organizing the intelligence resources of local law enforcement agencies on a national level. At least one other regional training center, in Dade County, Florida, is being established.

The Florida academy has retained the services of Anacapa Sciences Incorporated, a consulting firm located in Santa Barbara,



Right-wing financier RICHARD VIGUERIE.

California, which has strong ties to the CIA and the rest of the U.S. intelligence community.

Anacapa Sciences, with grants from LEAA, has worked extensively with OCCIB in training law enforcement officers — including those from the San Francisco and Oakland police departments — to gather and analyze intelligence data on "urban terrorists." The company is currently involved in the development of OCCIB's automated "criminal" intelligence filing system.

Meanwhile, as regards the assembling of the neo-right political apparatus, close examination shows that some two dozen purportedly independent groups share several common links:

- All tend to capitalize on the same issues and those which support candidates tend to support the same candidates.
- Several of the organizations have assisted each other with loans and fund-raising ventures.
- Key neo-right leaders serve in decision-making positions on more than one organizational board.
- Some of the committees have provided campaign workers for other committees.
- Most owe their financial survival to one man: Richard A. Viguerie.

Additional facts support a third party scenario. Chief among these is the political history of Viguerie. Viguerie, while calling on conservatives in 1976 to abandon the Republican Party, for a third party, spent $73,749 of his own money seeking the Vice-Presidential nomination of the American Independent Party (AIP).

Managing Viguerie's Vice-Presidential campaign was one "Lewis Jenkins." Jenkins' Baton Rouge address was identical to that of Louis Jenkins, the Louisiana state representative who was, according to Viguerie's *The Right Report*, the only member of the Democratic platform committee in 1976 to vote against the platform.

Representative Jenkins is now secretary of the neo-right wing Citizens Cabinet and a leader of The Conservative Caucus (TCC).

Two others of Viguerie's takeover faction have since turned up in Viguerie-affiliated ventures. One, Dan Dickinson, is now a regional director of TCC, an independent organization financially supported by Viguerie.

The other, John M. Couture, who AIP sources say was head of the AIP takeover squad, has since emerged as the leader of a new third party effort with Viguerie ties. Couture, a Hales Corners (Wisconsin) attorney, heads the National Organization of State Conservative Parties (NOSCP), which in December, 1977, launched The Conservative Party.

TCC, largely through the efforts of regional director Dale Bell, in 1977 was instrumental in electing Arlan Strangeland of Minnesota to the House of Representatives. In 1976, Bell had done campaign work for another neo-right-endorsed candidate, Representative Ron Paul. His salary was paid by the National Conservative Committee (NCPAC).

The NCPAC, Committee for Responsible Youth Politics (CRYP), Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress (CSFC), and Gun Owners of America all use Viguerie's famous direct mail service exclusively.

The 1978 scenario probably begins in Viguerie's offices. One of 20 issues for this year is the Panama Canal treaties.

The Conservative Caucus solicits money to fight the issue, in this manner publicizing it through hundreds of thousands of Viguerie-created direct mail pieces.

Eventually, Viguerie's election appartus, CSFC, NCPAC, CRYP and others, target candidates for defeat, and assist in the campaigns of Viguerie candidates.

This apparatus in 1976 won about 120 seats in the U.S. Congress. It hopes to add 100 seats in 1978.□

"VEILED PROPHET"

Webster Sworn In As F.B.I. Director

(Washington, D.C.) - William H. Webster was sworn in last week as director of the FBI, pledging "to uphold the law" and "do the work the American people expect of us in a way the Constitution demands of us, so help us God."

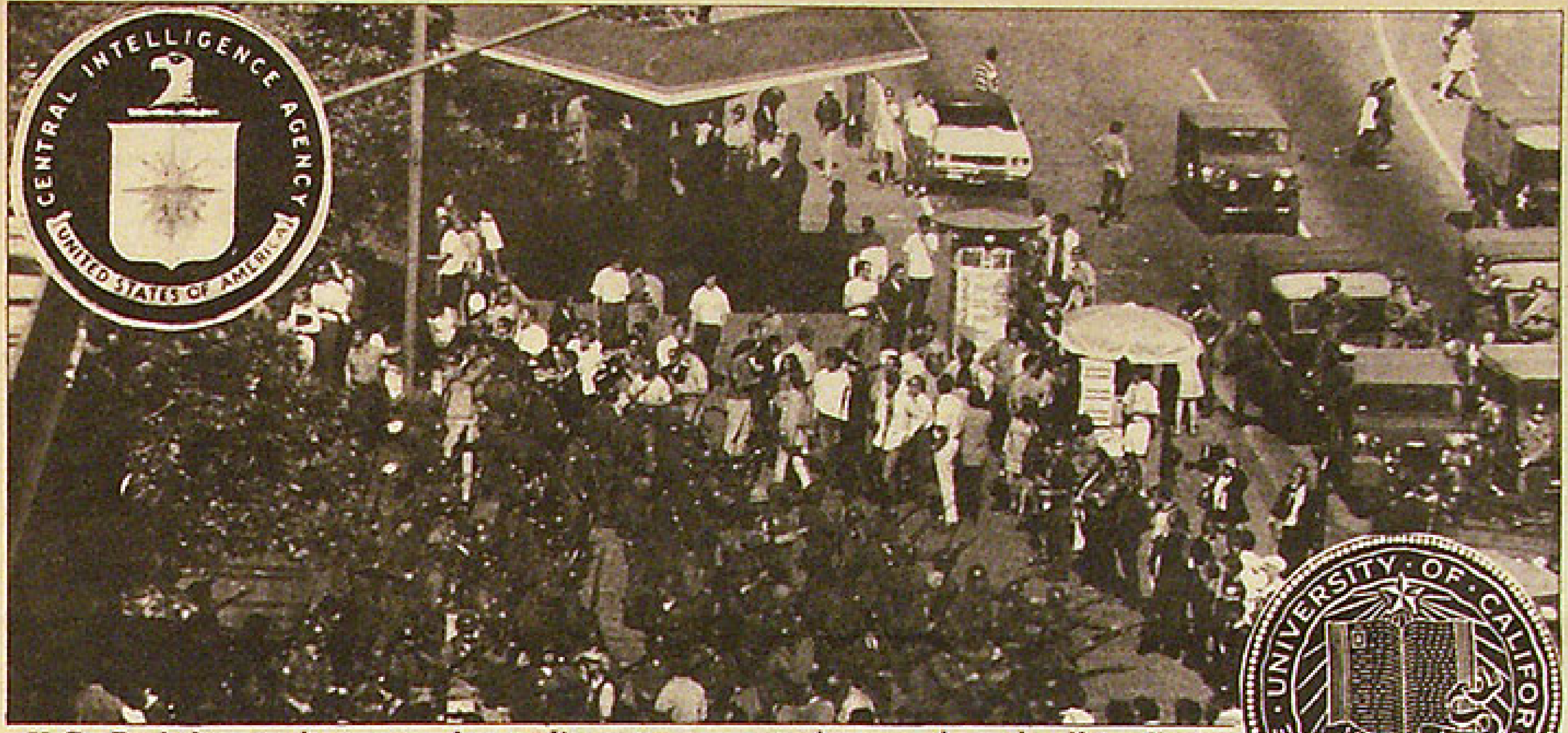
Webster, 53, who sat on the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis from 1973 until his swearing in last week, took the oath of office from Chief Justice Warren Burger in a 20-minute ceremony held at the J. Edgar Hoover Building.

President Carter, Vice President Walter Mondale and Attorney General Griffin Bell were on hand for the swearing in.

Receiving a standard gold FBI badge with the number "3" on it from Bell, Webster said, "My pledge to you is that 10 years from now this badge will be just as bright and shiny as it is today."

Webster, the third person to hold the title of FBI director, takes over at a time when the Bureau's public image and the morale of its agents is at a low ebb due to disclosures in recent years of widespread illegal FBI surveillance and break-ins.

Carter's nomination of Webster was severely attacked by numerous groups within the Black community.□


U.C. Berkeley students are demanding strong controls over the school's collusion with the CIA.

END COVERT ACTIVITIES

U.C. BERKELEY STUDENTS DEMAND STRICT MONITORING OF C.I.A.

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Recent revelations of CIA ties with members of the University of California (U.C.) faculty and administration have raised demands here in Berkeley for strict monitoring, by staff and students, of on-campus activities by this federal spy agency.

Responding to *Los Angeles Times* disclosures of longtime CIA-U.C. ties, the Associated Students of U.C. (ASUC) at Berkeley forwarded a request to the Academic Senate, a faculty body responsible for setting educational policies, that students be represented in devising guidelines for relationships between U.C. employees and the CIA.

According to an ASUC vice-president, the student governing body will ask the Academic Senate to adopt the following guidelines:

•All CIA contracts with any university employee be made public;

•Faculty members be prohibited from doing any covert work for the CIA;

•The university must be notified of any direct or indirect consultation with the CIA; and

•The appropriate dean be notified whenever the CIA recruits on campus.

"The ASUC must represent the students before the Academic Senate," said the student representative, "no one else will." The ASUC vice-president pointed out that covert association with the CIA would seriously undermine any semblance of academic freedom on campus.

The Daily Californian, a student publication, also demanded that strict guidelines be adopted with regards to cooperation with covert intelligence agencies such as the CIA. An editorial in the *Californian* stated:

"At a public institution created to make knowledge available to all people, it is imperative that the source of information a professor uses for publications or lectures be known to colleagues, students and the public...Such materials should be made available to all those who wish to use them, not just those who share the CIA's political perspectives."

This editorial refers to the CIA's practice of giving favored professors, particularly those in the fields of Soviet and Chinese studies, access to secret files.

Alan Wolfe, a visiting scholar at U.C. Berkeley Institute for the Study of Social Change, was even more blunt about the issue. Faculty members who choose to operate covertly with the CIA, Wolfe stressed, "have lost their right to claim academic freedom. They must instead carry on their work outside the university...If they do not, they cheapen the search for truth and disgrace the institution of which they are a part."

Last week's *Times* disclosures have revealed:

•A U.C. vice-president served a tour of duty with the CIA, during which time he authored an agency report on student unrest;

•Holding of periodic seminars for CIA-favored U.C. professors; and

•Extensive formal and informal exchanges of information between the CIA and the Center for Chinese Studies.

The general feeling of students on campus is one of anger but not surprise. Due to its *potentially* destructive genetic research with DNA, involvement in the production of nuclear weapons (U.C. oversees the production of *all* of this country's atomic weaponry), the university's involvement with the CIA is considered to be much more widespread than what has been made public.□

Cash-Starved Co-Op Scraps Political Ideals

(Berkeley, Calif.) - After 40 years of successful existence — the Co-op markets here face a battle against insolvency that pits conservative defenders of the "bottom line" against political activists who fear ideals are about to be sacrificed.

The final outcome may have significance for American consumer cooperatives as a whole because, according to a spokesman in Washington for their trade association, the Cooperative League of the USA, "Berkeley is looked on as a model of the things a co-op could do when it keeps an active and stimulated membership."

The basic notion of a co-op is that it is owned and run by its members for their benefit. Each Berkeley Co-op member is limited to one per cent of outstanding shares and, no matter how many he owns, has only one vote in choosing the Co-op's director.

With 90,000 of the estimated 1.2 million members of U.S. consumer cooperatives, Berkeley provides a range of services to its members not normally expected of a commercial supermarket. They include a credit union, access to inexpensive legal advice and air charters, free advice from a home economist and child care centers — called "kiddie korrals" — for shoppers.



BPNS photo
Co-op market in Berkeley, California, is one of several in the city that may be forced to close due to severe economic problems.

But what has made Berkeley truly distinctive in what otherwise could be just the grocery business is an involvement in political causes. During the '60's it supported the Black Panther Party by supplying food for its Breakfast for Children Program and wholeheartedly-backed United Farm Workers leader Cesar Chavez by joining his boycott on Gallo wines and non-union lettuce and table grapes.

When environmentalism became the cause of the day, Berkeley dropped aerosol cans containing fluorocarbons, which were said to be environmentally

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Black—White Racial Views

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

•Blacks see it differently: 47 per cent believe that many Blacks miss out on jobs because of race, compared to 39 per cent in 1968; 48 per cent now and 38 per cent in 1968 said many are missing out on promotions; 50 per cent now and 46 per cent in 1968 said many miss out on housing.

•Whites are far more likely now to say that Blacks should be able to "live wherever they can afford to." Six of ten said that a decade ago and nearly nine out of ten today. The proportion saying that they would mind "not at all" if a Black family or similar social class moved in next door has risen dramatically, from 46 to 66 per cent.

•The reality, as seen by Blacks, is different. While more than two-thirds of them say they would prefer a fully integrated neighborhood, only a fifth live in such areas, and two-thirds live in all or mostly Black sections.

•Whites are largely convinced that life has markedly improved for Blacks since the '60s; Blacks are not. Two-thirds of all Whites today say that Blacks have made "a lot of progress" in getting rid of racial discrimination in the last ten or 15 years. Less than half of the Blacks agree with that; a majority, 51 per cent, say there has not been "much real change." A decade ago by contrast, two-thirds of the Blacks in a Michigan study said there had been a lot of progress in the ten to 15 years before the riots.

PESSIMISM

The increased pessimism of Blacks has not, according to this study, been translated into greater hostility toward or suspicion of Whites. The Kerner Commission was concerned about separatist tendencies among Blacks in the '60's and the previous survey detected such sentiments in ten or 15 per cent Blacks, particularly the young.

Blacks give credit to Whites for more sensitive and tolerant attitudes on race. Asked how many Whites in their city "dislike" Blacks, 39 per cent of the Black people surveyed this year say many" or "almost all" do. Down from 57 per cent a decade ago.

This feeling seems to mirror changes in White attitudes. A third of all Whites interviewed in 1968 asserted that Whites "have a right to keep Blacks out of their neighborhoods if they want to." Today only one in 20 Whites admit to such feelings.

The Blacks seem to sense neither hostility nor encouragement from Whites. They are less likely than before to feel Whites want to see Blacks get a "better break," or want to "keep Blacks down." Rather, they are more likely now (44 per cent as compared with 33 per cent in 1968) to say Whites "don't care one way or the other."

To some extent the responses may be affected by the fact that the survey covered only residents of cities, not suburbs, meaning that many prosperous Whites and Blacks who have migrated to the suburbs in recent years were excluded. Blacks with higher income were found to be more likely than others to report experiencing bias personally and to be pessimistic about racial progress.□



Unemployed men on the streets of Harlem. Blacks disagree with Whites that life in the Black community has significantly improved since the 1960's.

Moscone's Prize

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; John Dukes, Dukes Associates; Anthony Frank, Citizens' Savings and Loan.

Walter Hass, Jr., Levi-Strauss and Company; R.D. Genette, Standard Oil of California; Stanley Gillmar, California Council of International Trade; James R. Harvey; Transamerica Corporation; Gordon Hough, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company; Ed Kelley, American Poultry.

Richard Landis, Del Monte; Lloyd D. Pflueger, Downtown Associates; Cyril Magnin; Edward H. Morrison, Dean Witter and Company; Richard Peterson, Pacific Gas & Electric; Lloyd Luckman, Downtown Association; Walter Shorenstein, Milton Meyer and Company; Stuart Silloway, Crocker National Bank; Warren Simmons, Northpoint Corporation.

Critics of the mayor argue that the presence of such a large number of corporate heads indicates a new round in the city's fight to become a "headquarters" city — rather than contributing to the fight against unemployment.□

Coastside Farm Workers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

The situation of the coastside becomes even more complicated because along with the approximately 1,600 legal farm workers, there is an unknown number of illegal workers from Mexico. Until now, Carbajal said, the undocumented workers have kept silent about the housing, because they feared deportation.

A lawsuit brought by undocumented workers against an employer is extremely important, he said, because it's the first time in the history of San Mateo County that these workers have openly charged that they're being exploited.

"They rightly think they ought to be treated the same as anybody else," Carbajal said, "regardless of whether they came here legally or illegally."

The suit was filed last October by the Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County, on behalf of 22 undocumented workers, against Ano Nuevo Flower Growers Inc.; the owner, Donald Garibaldi; and his foreman, Julio Reyes.

While the suit pends, the undocumented workers have been granted immunity from deportation. They have agreed to leave voluntarily at the conclusion of the suit.

Susan Jackson, a Legal Aid Society lawyer handling the case along with attorney Jose Razo, explained that they are charging the grower with failure to pay the lawful minimum wage, and failure to pay overtime. The average worker earned $1.68an hour, they said.

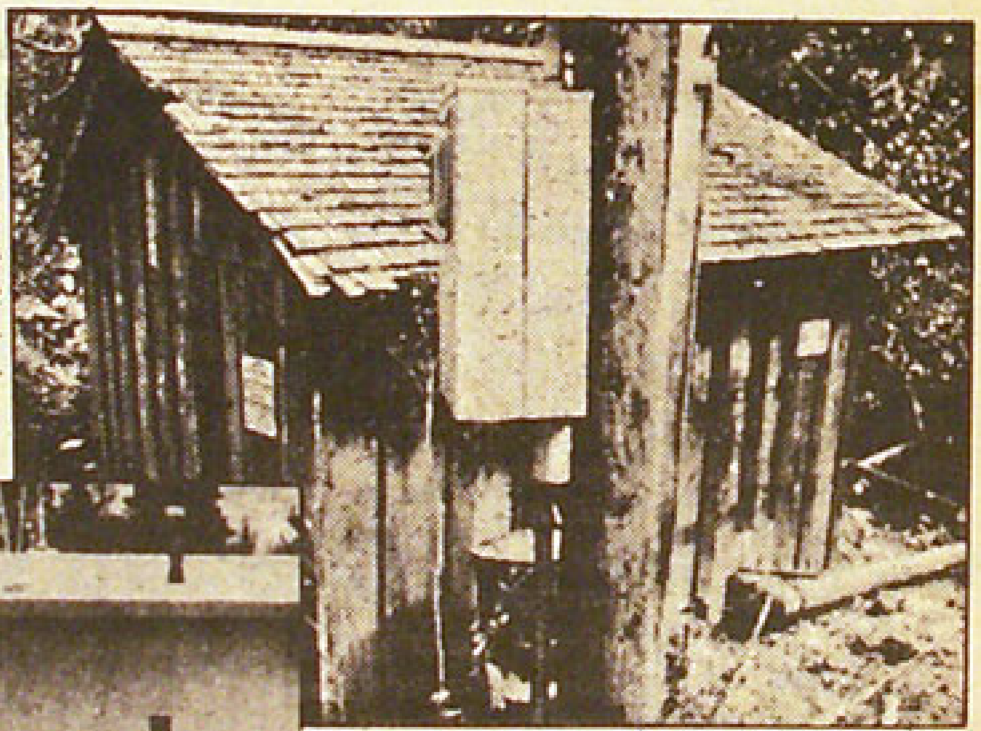
The complaint also states that as a condition of employment the workers were required to live on the Ano Nuevo Ranch property, but their housing consisted of only makeshift shelters, without electricity, plumbing, insulation, or any conveniences whatsoever.

The shelters essentially were lean-tos, said Jackson, without windows, and the workers also were living in a shed that appeared to have been used for storing pesticides.

"The nearest bathroom was over a mile away," said Jackson. "The clients informed us they were each paying $45 a month for this housing."

The case also marks the first time that California's Agriculture Labor Relations Board has been involved in a complaint by undocumented workers. The United Farm Workers (UFW) have also filed charges for 18 workers against the same owner.□

Undocumented farm workers in California have filed a lawsuit protesting indecent housing.





REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Defection Of Eldridge Cleaver"

THE BLACK PANTHER ends its serialization of Revolutionary Suicide *by Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton with the final portion of the chapter "The Defection of Eldridge Cleaver" and the epilogue, "I Am We." In the final chapter, Huey explains that the Party made a qualitative leap forward after the defection of Cleaver and, in the book's conclusion, describes his concept of revolutionary suicide.*

CONCLUSION

What little we lost in credibility we have gained in a wider acceptance of the Party by the community. We have reached a more advanced state. There has been a qualitative leap forward, a growth in consciousness.

Camus wrote that the revolutionary's "real generosity toward the future lies in giving all to the present." This, he says, grows out of an intense love for the earth, for our brothers, for justice.

The Black Panther Party embraces this principle. By giving all to the present we reject fear, despair, and defeat. We work to repair the breaches of the past. We strive to carry out the revolutionary principle of transformation, and through long struggle, in Camus' words, "to remake the soul of our time."

"I Am We"

There is an old African saying, "I am we." If you met an African in ancient times and asked him who he was, he would reply, "I am we." This is revolutionary suicide: I, we, all of us are the one and the multitude.

So many of my comrades are gone now. Some tight partners, crime partners, and brothers off the block are begging on the street. Others are in asylum, penitentiary, or grave.

They are all suicides of one kind or another who had the sensitivity and tragic imagination to see the oppression. Some overcame; they are the revolutionary suicides. Others were reactionary suicides who either overestimated or underestimated the enemy, but in any case were powerless to change their conception of the oppressor.

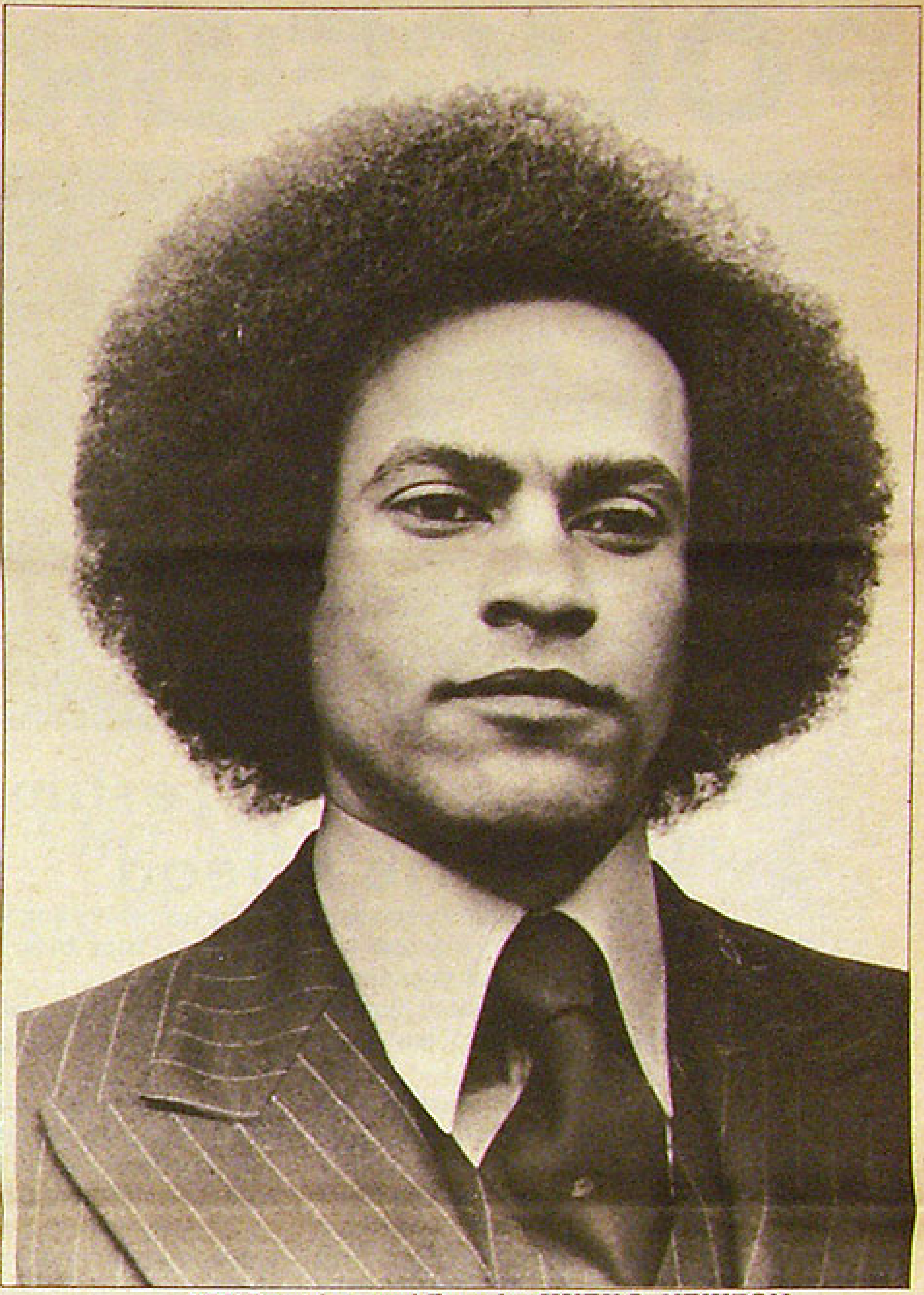
The difference lies in hope and desire. By hoping and desiring, the revolutionary suicide chooses life; he is, in the words of Nietszche, "an arrow of longing for another shore."

Both suicides despise tyranny, but the revolutionary is both a great despiser and a great adorer who longs for another shore. The reactionary suicide must learn, as his brother the revolutionary has learned, that the desert is not a circle. It is a spiral. When we have passed through the desert, nothing will be the same.

You cannot bare your throat to the murderer. As George Jackson said, you must defend yourself and take the dragon position as in karate and make the front kick and the back kick when you are surrounded.

You do not beg because your enemy comes with the butcher knife in one hand and the hatchet in the other. "He will not become a Buddhist overnight."

The Preacher said that the wise man and the fool have the same end; they go to the grave as a dog. Who sends us to the grave?



BPP President and Founder HUEY P. NEWTON.

The unknowable, the force that dictates to all classes, all territories, all ideologies; he is death, the Big Boss. An ambitious man seeks to dethrone the Big Boss, to free himself, to control when and how he will go to the grave.

There is another illuminating story of the wise man and the fool, found in Mao's *Little Red Book*: A foolish old man went to North Mountain and began to dig; a wise old man passed by and said, "Why do you dig, foolish old man? Do you not know that you cannot move the mountain with a little shovel?"

But the foolish old man answered resolutely, "While the mountain cannot get any higher, it will get lower with each shovelful. When I pass on, my sons and his sons and his son's sons will go on making the mountain lower. Why can't we move the mountain?"

And the foolish old man kept digging, and the generations that followed after him, and the wise old man looked on in disgust. But the resoluteness and the spirit of the generations that followed the foolish old man touched God's heart, and God sent two angels who put the mountain on their backs and moved the mountain.

This is the story Mao told. When he spoke of God he meant the six hundred million who had helped him to move imperialism and bourgeois thinking, the two great mountains.

The reactionary suicide is "wise," and the revolutionary suicide is a "fool," a fool for the revolution in the way that Paul meant when he spoke of being "a fool for Christ." That foolishness can move the mountain of oppression; it is our great leap and our commitment to the dead and the unborn.

We will touch God's heart; we will touch the people's heart, and together we will move the mountain.□

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Pledge Card

☐ I PLEDGE ACTIVE SUPPORT TO HUEY NEWTON'S DEFENSE

☐ I PLEDGE $___ per month ☐ I can help do____________

NAME________________________

ADDRESS______________________

PHONE________________________

MAKE CHECKS OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO:

Committee for Justice / P.O. Box 297 / Oakland, California 94604

(Tax-deductible checks of $25 or more can be made payable to The Capp Street Foundation.)

Justice For Huey

POLICE BRUTALITY, MURDER SWEEP U.S.



Police harassment in the Black community of Oakland, California, has risen sharply in recent years.

Oakland Cop Trial Testimony: "I Think He's Dead"

(Oakland, Calif.) - After beating an Oakland Black man unconscious in a dawn arrest last July, one of three White cops had momentary thoughts that they might have killed Stanley Hendrix, a witness testified in municipal court last Friday.

Sarah Presher said that as Hendrix lay motionless on the ground, she heard one of the officers say, "I think he's dead."

Presher, who saw the brutal beating from *her bedroom window, gave her eyewitness* account in the trial of the three officers, Ted Gully, Jack Landeros and Melvin Perreira, who were fired from the Oakland police force after the incident.

Despite the fact that the 26-year-old Black man was beaten to a state of unconsciousness, the three White former cops face only misdemeanor assault charges. An Asian former poli.e officer, Stanley Lowe, who admitted to police internal affairs officers that he kicked Hendrix in the head because he was "mad because I didn't get in on the arrest," faces felony assault charges in another case for his part in the incident.

Attorneys for the three White cops, each of whom took the stand February 28 and admitted beating Hendrix, are contending that the defendants, according to attorney Eugene Brott's opening statement, "are being nailed here because of Stanley Lowe's despicable act. This is a case of guilt by association."



Black woman arrested on the streets of Oakland.

During her testimony, Presher said that after one of the cops frisked Hendrix, the other two charged him.

"I heard a thud, and Mr. Hendrix fell to the ground," Presher said. "I saw no resistance at all."

As Hendrix fell, the other officers ran up, and "all three of the officers began kicking. Mr. Hendrix was still lying there on the ground with his hands behind his back," she said.

Former officer Gully did not give any explanation of why he stopped Hendrix in the early morning hours of July 18 as he was driving a girlfriend home.

"I was tired of being stopped...I just didn't want to be stopped tha. particular morning," testified Hendrix earlier in the trial. Hendrix led the officers on a high-speed chase before he stopped and was beaten unconscious.

Bloody, with one eye almost swollen shut, Hendrix had to be helped to walk and sit up in the paddy wagon, Officer James Seay testified.

Appearing as a prosecution witness against his former fellow officers, Seay said three times he had to help Hendrix sit upright in the wagon.

The wagon crew took Hendrix to Highland Hospital after an ambulance allegedly radioed-for by one of the three defendants failed to show up, Seay said.

Also taking the stand February 23 police Sergeant Frederick Michael said he threw away Landeros' first report of the arrest because it did not concur with accounts of the incident already called in by witnesses.

Presiding Judge Roderic Duncan found defense attorney James L. Crew in contempt of court during his cross examination of Robert Shaheen, a lie detector expert. Lie detector results are not admissible evidence in California. Crew was cited when his questioning of his client, Gully, ventured in the area of Shaheen's identity and the results of his tests on Gully and Landeros.

Defense attorney Harry Sheppard was subsequently denied a motion for a mistrial — a move that was also called for by Landeros' attorney — because his client, Perreira, had "exercised his statutory rights and refused to take the polygraphy" lie test. □

Bridgeport Officials Condone Terror

(Bridgeport, Conn.) - Several convicted criminals currently work for the police department here.

Once a flourishing industrial center, Connecticut's most populous city is faced with soaring unemployment, as large corporations have fled Bridgeport for the South in search of unorganized labor. Unemployment is especially grave in deteriorating Black and Hispanic communities, which make up one-third of the city's 150,000 population.

CRITICS

Critics of the police department, including the local NAACP chapter, the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union (CCLU) and the Spanish-American Coalition, have charged for years that police brutality is "systematic" here, with city officials condoning, even applauding, police misconduct.

Police Superintendent Joseph Walsh has consistently refused to reprimand or discipline cops — even after local, district or federal courts have convicted individual officers or have awarded punitive damages to their victims.

Bridgeport courts heard four major police brutality cases during 1977. The most publicized incident involving police repression against minorities was the fatal shooting last summer of Tito Fernandez, a 15-year-old Puerto Rican youth by Officer Robert Fitzgerald. The policeman, who shot Fernandez in the head after an auto chase, contended that the teenager had threatened him with a knife.

Despite evidence that a knife had been planted by the cop and testimony from eyewitnesses that Fernandez was actually holding a screwdriver when he was shot, the coroner ruled Fitzgerald had acted in self-defense.

In a second case last year, a federal court convicted a Bridgeport police captain of intimidating and illegally detaining a 17-year-old youth. Despite the conviction and the court's award of $5,000 in damages to the victim, the captain was neither required to leave the force nor was he disciplined. In fact, the police administration promoted him to acting inspector the day after the verdict was announced.

The CCLU, NAACP and other groups are now proposing federal legislation which would deny all federal support — funds, access to the FBI and the like — to police departments lacking procedures for processing civilian complaints against cops.

But the low priority given to police crime by Washington is reflected in its allocation of personnel. There are only 15 attorneys in the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division to handle a nationwide caseload of police-related cases, and local U.S. attorneys are not permitted to prosecute police. □

"Excessive Force" Charged In San Francisco

(San Francisco, Calif.) - An investigation is underway here into charges that San Francisco police used extremely excessive force in attacking celebrants following a peaceful Chinese New Year's parade here recently, brutally clubbing several credentialed newsmen in the process.

Televised reports of the incident clearly showed San Francisco police indiscriminately clubbing and stomping innocent bystanders as well as newsmen and photographers assigned to the area.

After a Chinese New Year's parade attended by some 300,000 ended, several of the participants in the celebration gathered at the intersection of Washington and Grant streets here to set off firecrackers. After a first attempt by police to clear the intersection failed, the infamous San Francisco Tactical Squad was called to the scene.

Armed with long "riot" nightsticks, helmets and face shields, the Tac Squad waded into the crowd and literally went beserk. Several people were clubbed unmercifully, while the customers in one bar were ordered into the street where they were roughed up.

According to TV news photographer David Jaffe, the police went "bananas." Jaffe's TV camera light was smashed by one officer. His father, freelance reporter Sam Jaffe, was tossed bodily into a bar when he attempted to show his press credentials. Another photographer was knocked to the ground.

More than 20 people were arrested, most of them on drunkenness, while several others were injured. Jaffe and other newsmen pointed out that at no time did police issue any orders for the crowd to disperse or give any warning that they were going to attack.

Now an investigation is supposedly taking place. Police chief Charles Gain has instructed police officers not to comment on the incident until the completion of the probe. □



San Francisco police harass celebrants of Chinese New Year.



DANNY VASQUEZ (inset), 17, was murdered by a deputy sheriff outside the Buford Inn in El Paso, Texas.

17-Year-Old Slain By El Paso Sheriff

(El Paso, Texas) - "Why are you taking Jose?" 17-year-old Danny Vasquez was said to have pleaded with the deputy sheriff.

"He wasn't involved in the fight."

Minutes later the Chicano student was dead, victim of a 12-gauge shotgun blast in the chest.

The shooting occurred about 1:00 a.m. on Sunday, January 23, at a dance at the Buford Inn, located off North Loop east of Moon City. The dance was a family "quinceanera" celebration — marking the 15th birthday of a girl in the Lower Valley community.

According to the El Paso Sheriff's Department report, the deputy, Sergio Guzman, said the death was "accidental." He was relieved of duty pending a full investigation. No charges have been filed.

The victim was described by all as a well-mannered student, active in sports, who had never been in trouble before. He was to have graduated from Socorro High in June, the *El Paso Herald Post* reports.

Henry Vasquez, his brother, who was a witness to the shooting, said Danny had gone to the dance with Jose Zaragosa, his friend.

"When Jose was arrested by the deputy," Henry recalled, "Danny was concerned because they had driven together to the dance.

"When Danny asked why Jose was arrested, the deputy (Guzman) stuck a shotgun in his stomach and said, 'Get out of here.'

"Danny pushed the shotgun to one side and told the deputy, 'Don't aim that gun at me.' "

The deputy sheriff then shot the youth "in cold blood," Henry said.

Danny Vasquez was a quiet, respected, scholastically and athletically capable boy, according to the principal of Socorro High School where he was a senior.

"He was an average or better-than-average student, one of our football players," said Eugene Jones. "A very fine boy. The whole school is kind of torn up about this thing. There are all kinds of stories going around."

The Vasquez brothers said their parents were "torn up" over the shooting death of their son.

"As far as I'm concerned," brother Henry said, "it was cold-blooded murder. We have witnesses."

One of the witnesses, Bobby Payan, was reported to have been pressing the deputy sheriff for an explanation of why Zaragosa was arrested and was reportedly told by Guzman, after Danny had been shot, "Get away from here or I'll shoot you too."

Henry Vasquez said one of the fight victims was treated for cuts and taken by ambulance for treatment while Danny was lying on the ground.

Meanwhile, the Chicanos Unidos organization released a statement calling for Guzman's firing and being charged with murder.

The statement asserted the sheriff's department is "attempting to cover up and protect their own by saying that it was an accident.

"The officer involved was one among others who have been harassing the youth of Moon City," the statement said.

In addition to action against Guzman, the group asked that "a grassroots community board be formed to review all cases of police repression." □

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

"HONORARY WHITES"

Japanese Trade Mainstay For Apartheid

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - What imperialist power buys 100 per cent of South Africa's exported iron ore, is the largest consumer of its mineral products and is one of the economic mainstays of the apartheid regime?

Japan — whose citizens are dubbed "honorary Whites" by the race-conscious Pretoria regime.

Nor is Japan's vigorous economic trade limited to South Africa. Throughout the African continent it has steadily pushed its way into various economies,



the *Sunday News of Tanzania* reports.

While Japan's direct investment in Africa only began around 1950, by 1971 it had climbed to $736 million. Today it hovers around $2,300 million. Its favorable trade balance with Africa is well over $32 billion.

And despite a nominal government ban on investments in South Africa by Japanese business, strong economic ties continue.

Profits are not the only reason. Japan lacks most of the raw materials needed for its industries and in many cases relies entirely on external sources. And South Africa is rich in the much-needed raw materials.

Consuming the entire supply of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24





South African troops are forcibly "recruiting" Namibians (right) to invade neighboring Angola and to crush the liberation forces of SWAPO and MPLA.

SOUTH AFRICA AIDS U.N.I.T.A. FACTION

SOUTH AFRICAN ANGOLA BORDER ATTACKS ON RISE

(Luanda, Angola) - As the apartheid Pretoria regime stepped up its armed aggression against Angola, the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) has called on the people of that country to "organize, close ranks and rally behind our Angola comrades." The Vorster regime meanwhile openly acknowledged that its troops are operating in southern Angola.

The ANC statement, broadcast by the movement's Luanda-based Radio Freedom, came as tensions grew along Angola's border with South African-occupied Namibia. The South African liberation organization stated, "We must resolutely confront by all means necessary the shameful gangsterism of the fascist troops on the soil of the People's Republic of Angola," the *Guardian* reports.

As the racist regime admitted in a "confession" on aggression against Angola, regular South African troops have repeatedly invaded Angola across the Namibia border. The incursions, Pretoria's spokesman claimed, are being made in the "legitimate hot pursuit of SWAPO guerrillas."

South Africa has no legitimate tember 26 in Savate, south-eastern Angola.
tionally recognized to be illegal. And while one of Pretoria's objectives is certainly to crush the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the raids into Angola have the equally important aim of destabilizing the progressive MPLA government.

South Africa is working to infiltrate members of the defeated neocolonial group UNITA over the border, in an effort to occupy a section of Angola's southeastern corner. This strategy includes the setting up of a South African-supported, UNITA-led breakaway "state," which would serve as a buffer between liberated Angola and occupied Namibia.

An account provided recently by a captured UNITA soldier in Angola sheds light on both South African tactics and the intimate connection between Pretoria and UNITA. Inocente Parente Vieira was captured by the Angolan people's armed forces last September 26 in Savate, south-eastern Angola.

His report details the course taken by UNITA after the 1976 defeat of the joint South African-UNITA-FNLA forces in Angola, when the group retreated to the protection of Pretoria's military bases in Namibia. Vieira's statements, made in a recent press conference here, have been almost totally ignored by the Western press.

Vieira is a 27-year-old from Bie, center of Savimbi's tribalist bid for power. He was in the port city of Lobito in February, 1976, when the Angolan army, aided by Cuban internationalist troops, broke the back of the invading South African army and moved forward in a victorious counter-offensive to liberate central and southern Angola.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

DOCTORS AND DENTISTS SENT TO 16 NATIONS

CUBA AIDS THIRD WORLD HEALTH NEEDS



The Cuban people demonstrate their solidarity with the people of the world by providing medical aid.

(Havana, Cuba) - The advances achieved in public health in Cuba benefit not only the Cuban people, but also the inhabitants of 16 other nations in various parts of the world.

Presna Latina, the Cuban news agency, reports that countries including Jamaica, Guyana, Vietnam, Algeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Mozambique have had their medical services aided by assistance from Cuban physicians and dentists.

Foreign assistance includes the fields of internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, facial surgery, gastroenterology, dermatology, clinical laboratory and radiology.

The benefits of plastic surgery and public health organization and administration are also covered. This assistance is given under the terms of "collaboration conventions," as in the case of Jamaica where 21 professionals and technicians are working, including 15 doctors and three dentists.

This "collaboration" is supplemented by the training of foreign medical and paramedical staff in Havana. Last year, almost 100 professionals and technicians were studying under scholarships in Cuba.

Since the Revolution took power in 1959, there have been free public health services in Cuba. This has reached the most isolated corners of the island.

Also, many fatal diseases were eradicated or reduced since that period.

In 1963, poliomyelitis, which had caused disability or death in some 300 cases per year, was wiped out. Malaria, which affected 3,000 inhabitants annually, ceased to be a matter of major concern by 1968. Diphtheria, which attacked an average of 600 children every year, disappeared in 1971 and life expectancy was raised from under 55 years to 70. Infant mortality was cut from 43.6 per thousand live births in 1962 to 22.8 in 1976.

At the end of 1976 there were 257 hospitals open in Cuba of which 42 were university teaching hospitals with close to 21,000 beds. At the time of the Revolution, Cuba had only one school of medicine and many of the graduates emigrated in search of work. Today, the island has four medical schools from which more than 1,000 qualified doctors and 330 dentists graduate per year. The current first year enrollment is 3,700.

The advancement in education figures speak for themselves. All children from the age of five on attend school. In 1978, enrollment in elementary school will surpass the 1,600,000 mark, and in intermediate education this year will be the year of the bulge: enrollment will exceed one million.

The many new junior and senior high schools in the countryside that are being put up are what have allowed Cuba to guarantee some 530,000 places for children on a boarding school basis. This, in turn, consolidates education: namely, that of combining work and study in a systematic way, itself the groundwork for the all-around education of coming generations of Cubans.

In 1958, a mere 30,000 students graduated from intermediate school, whereas this year the figure is expected to be higher than 270,000. Enrollment in intermediate education makes for an index of 748 students per 1,000 inhabitants between the ages of 12 and 17 years of age.

In 1958, only 15,000 students pursued their studies in higher education; in 1978 the figure is expected to be over 139,000. □

P.A.C. Leader Dies

(Kimberley, South Africa) - Robert Sobukwe, banned president of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa), died in a hospital here last Sunday night following a long illness.

Sobukwe, 53, was sentenced to three years in jail in 1963 following the South African government's banning of the PAC and the African National Congress (ANC). The PAC was instrumental in leading a campaign against the apartheid regime's hated passbook laws. Over 60 Black people were murdered by South African police during a peaceful anti-passbook demonstration in Sharpeville in March, 1960.

Sobukwe spent six years without trial at the infamous Robben Island maximum security prison. Following his release, he was restricted to his home here.

Burial services for the PAC president are scheduled for Saturday, March 11.

Africa In Focus

South Africa

(New York, N.Y.) - Percy Qoboza, detained editor of two banned Black South African newspapers, will be honored by the Philadelphia Association of Black Journalists (PABJ). Acel Moore, president of the Black journalists' group and Pulitzer prize-winning reporter for the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, said the PABJ will present a plaque to Qoboza for journalistic excellence. Qoboza, editor of the *World* and the *Sunday World*, has been in prison since the apartheid regime's crackdown on Black political protest last October 19.

South Africa

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - A pro-apartheid newspaper last week attacked President Jimmy Carter as "ill-informed, uninformed and misguided." In an editorial titled "Yankee Go To Blazes," the *Citizen* commented on alleged U.S. moves to end its trade ties with South Africa. The newspaper said that Carter "doesn't want to see South African Whites physically annihilated. He just wants them finished off in the nicest possible way."

Mozambique

(Maputo, Mozambique) - President Samora Machel recently presided over the opening ceremony of Mozambique's 1978 school term of primary and secondary schools. Over 3,000 FRELIMO party members and government officials, teachers, students and parents attended the ceremony, the first unified school opening ceremony since the country's independence on June 25, 1975. In his speech, President Machel reported that the number of students in Mozambican schools throughout the country has doubled since independence and urged teachers, students and parents to work together to rid education of colonialism.

Carter Steps Up Aid To Morocco— POLISARIO Advances

(New York, N.Y.) - In a move that could lead to greatly increased U.S. involvement in the war that has been raging in the Western Sahara for the last two years, the Carter administration announced at the end of January that it plans to sell Morocco aircraft and helicopters for use against the POLISARIO liberation movement.

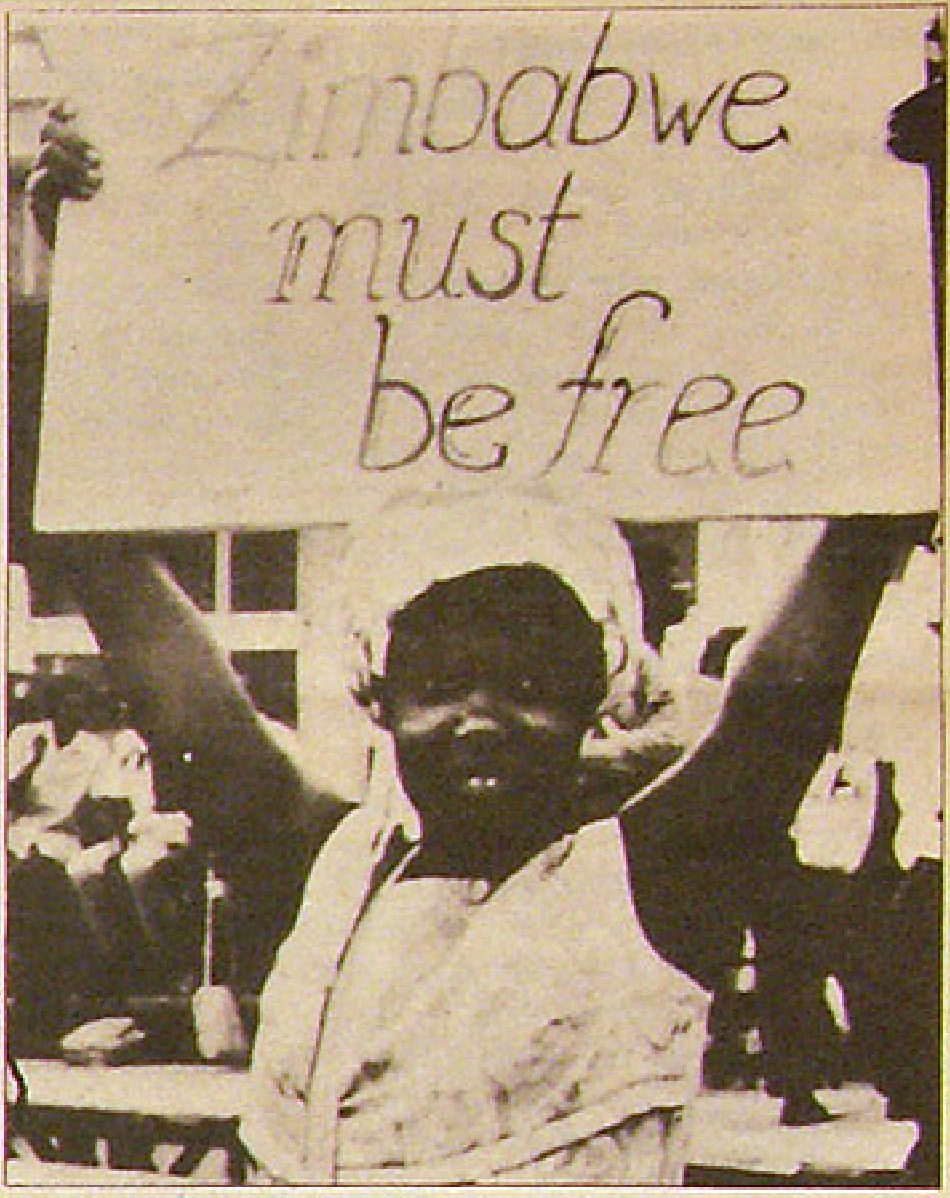
Administration officials left little doubt that the $100 million worth of equipment and training will be aimed directly at POLISARIO. At the same time that they announced plans for the sale of 24 armed reconnaisance planes and 24 helicopter gunships, they also disclosed their intention of rewriting an 18-year-old agreement that bars Morocco from deploying American arms outside its borders. If Carter finalizes his decision, the sale will be automatic unless Congress decides to block it within 50 days.

At first glance, the Carter policy appears remarkably inconsistent. At a diplomatic level, the United States has declined to recognize Morocco's claims of soveriegnty over the Western Sahara. In fact, the U.S. has

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

SMITH TO HEAD "TRANSITIONAL" GOVERNMENT

ZIMBABWEAN YOUTH SHOT FOR JOINING ARMED STRUGGLE



Zimbabwean youth fighting for the liberation of their country are being arbitrarily shot down by the Smith regime.

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - The Rhodesian government is shooting young rural Blacks who leave their homes in an effort to prevent them from joining the forces of the Patriotic Front, a Black member of the Rhodesian Parliament charged here last week.

Augustine Mibika, in a scathing attack delivered in Parliament on the White minority regime, also accused Rhodesian troops of indiscriminately shooting at Black schoolchildren and teachers.

In central Rhodesia, which Mibika represents, he said that Black businessmen have been deserting their businesses and running into the cities "in fear of the cruelty and torture they are receiving from the security forces."

Mibika said that a government pamphlet orders rural Black youth under 16 who live near the Mozambican border not to leave the immediate vicinity of their homes at any time "or they will be shot."

The Black M.P. described one incident in eastern Rhodesia's Buhera tribal reserve last May when a helicopter landed near a school and troops fired at pupils and teachers. No freedom fighters were in the school at the time.

Mibika said that on January 28, 11 Black children were killed by helicopter-borne troops in the eastern Charter district. The children's parents were not allowed to claim the bodies until three days later.

Meanwhile, Rhodesian "Prime Minister" Ian Smith exposed his treachery on the question of Black majority rule when he revealed his plan to be head of the "transitional" government that will rule the country prior to a Black takeover.

Even Black sellout leaders Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremy Chirau, who negotiated the "internal" Rhodesian settlement with White rebel leader Smith, were forced to denounce his plan. The three men said they could not sell the proposal to the country's predominantly Black population.

TURNCOATS

Sources said Smith told the three Black turncoats that Rhodesian Whites must be "cushioned" against too quick a change from White to Black rule.

The Patriotic Front and the five frontline states in southern Africa — Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana — have denounced the "internal" settlement, and declared that the armed struggle will continue.

Under Smith's scheme for undermining Black-ruled Zimbabwe, there would be a two-tier transitional government. On top would be a Council of State headed by Smith and composed of three Whites and three Blacks, giving the Whites the voting edge. Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau would be the Black members.

The second tier would be a Council of Ministers, which would be half White and half Black. The chairperson of the Council of Ministers would be nominated by Smith.

Smith's transitional plan is a revision of the abortive proposal put forth by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during his "shuttle diplomacy" efforts to resolve the Rhodesian

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

STUDENTS, WORKERS PROTEST UNION GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL

Reactionaries Unite In Ghana

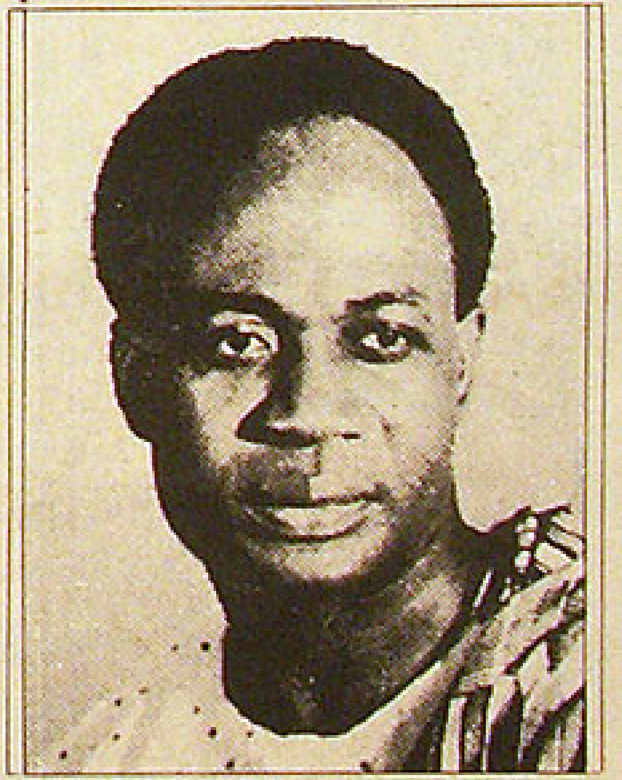
(Accra, Ghana) - A coalition of right-wing anti-government groups has formed here to oppose the plan of the ruling Supreme Military Council (SMC) to create a non-party government in which power would be shared by the military and civilians.

The People's Movement for Freedom and Justice (PMFJ) is marshaling its forces to campaign for a boycott of the March 30 referendum in which Ghanaians will vote on the proposed Union government put forth by the SMC, headed by General I.K. Acheampong, the *Guardian* reports.

RETIRED

Led by retired General Akwasi Afrifa, co-leader of the 1966 coup Africanist ideologist/author Kwame Nkrumah, the PMFJ includes businesspeople, landowners, owners of rural industries and local agents of foreign industrial and banking companies.

In addition, the Movement has among its members ministers and leaders of once opposed political parties and trends.



Former Ghanaian leader KWAME NKRUMAH.

Afrifa was a top official of the rural and national bourgeois-based Progress Party (P.P.). The party came to power through general elections in 1969 under a return-to-civilian-rule program formulated by the then ruling military Liberation Council, which Afrifa chaired.

In a February 4 speech here launching the PMFJ, Afrifa denounced the Union government plan on the basis that it would transform a future Ghanaian parliament "into the court of a petty, bossy village chief-rowdy, purposeless and a rubber stamp."

Komla Gbedemah, a wealthy businessman and turncoat minister in Nkrumah's government who is now a PMFJ leader, blasted the unpopular SMC plan as a "blueprint for personal dictatorship."

In a secret letter written by Afrifa to Acheampong reported in this city's *Daily Graphic*, the ex-Ghanaian leader expressed his fear that civilians, once in power, would kill all the military leaders.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Coal Accord

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

miners rejected the contract February 25. Four of the five locals involved voted 357-163 against ratification.

Government sources said the industry-wide contract calls for penalties against leaders and pickets in wildcat strikes, provisions which caused the rejection of the first contract. Coal owners reportedly made a minor concession in dropping their demands for fines against UMW members who honor wildcat picket lines.

Carter announced the agreement less than two hours before he was to have appeared on national television to reportedly announce that he would invoke strikebreaking provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and seek Congressional authorization for a government takeover of the mines.

Miner opposition to the contract surfaced at rallies across the coal belt as well as other parts of the country.

"Quite a few of the miners at the meeting said they don't like the idea that we won't get to see a written contract before we vote, only an outline with major points of the agreement," said Gary Fitz, a 29-year-old miner from Oakland City, Indiana.

Miners in Illinois and 300 miners at a rally at Ernest, Pennsylvania, also protested the tentative agreement.

About 1,000 people attended a San Francisco demonstration. "As a coal miner, I'm going to tell you right now I don't think it (the settlement) is worth a damn," said Darrel Vanover, a strike leader from Kentucky, as the crowd leapt to its feet in cheers.

CARTER CRITICIZED

Vanover criticized President Carter for pressuring miners to approve the settlement and suggested Carter could "take it and shove it," a comment that drew the loudest approval of all.

The enforcement of safety regulations through wildcat strikes has been the major focus of the strike. Giant, fast-moving cutting and hauling machines inflict death and disabling injuries. The roof could fall in at any moment; the air carries an affliction—black lung—that has caused countless thousands of slow, agonizing deaths. □

Mississippi Prison Death

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Sheriff Smith packed the panel with people especially vulnerable to his influence. "The sheriff pressured Blacks to sit on the jury. Many of them thought they would be in trouble or lose their jobs if they didn't go along with the suicide," Robinson said.

At least one of the 11 jurors is troubled about his vote, according to a *Washington Post* report. "It was done awful quick," said Savaniel Moore, a 53-year-old farmer and Robinson's brother-in-law. "After I got home I wanted to know more about it. I couldn't sleep. There were no eyewitnesses. I hated the idea that I might have made the wrong decision."

In spite of the jury's conclusion, Coroner Osborne Bell, a Black man who has held his elected post for 11 years, has refused to sign a certificate listing suicide as the cause of Garrett's death. He awaits the results of a federal investigation, which the United League has called for.

James Garrett had been taken into custody by Marshall County deputies the day before his death, and charged with the 1975 armed robbery of a general store.

MOTHER

Garrett's mother, Mrs. Annie Mae Garrett, does not believe her son killed himself and will request the NAACP to investigate his death.

"I am a very sad mother," she said. "I just do not think he hung himself.

"I do not know if he was sad or not. I guess any grown-up man who has to live with his old parents because he can't get a decent job feels sad." □

World Scope

Cyprus

(Nicosia, Cyprus) - Someone in the Egyptian line of command ordered the bungled raid, which saw 15 Egyptian commandos killed, in Cyprus two weeks ago when it was no longer needed and failed to inform the Cypriots it was coming. The incident involved two Palestinians who were permitted to land at a Cypriot airport with a hijacked plane carrying 11 hostages after having killed an Egyptian editor in revenge for President Sadat's widely-criticized peace initiatives with Israel. Cypriot officials later gave an Egyptian plane permission to land because the Egyptians said their information minister was aboard. When 74 commandos emerged and attacked the hijacked plane, Cypriot troops opened fire — after the Palestinians had already agreed to surrender in negotiations with Cypriot officials in the interim.

Philippines

(Manila, Philippines) - The martial law regime of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has hired a U.S. public relations firm, Doremus and Company, to help polish its badly tarnished image. The U.S. firm — which has connections to the CIA—will direct a propaganda blitz at the U.S. government and press. One apparent reason for hiring Doremus is to help Marcos secure continued U.S. aid, especially the $1 billion in military aid paid as rent for the large U.S. bases in his country.

Kampuchea

(Phnom Penh, Kampuchea) - A series of photographs that recently appeared in *Time*, *Newsweek*, the *Washington Post* and numerous European papers, purportedly showed forced labor, repression and grisly executions by the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea (Cambodia), is a fake, according to a U.S. State Department Intelligence source. Despite challenges to the photo's credibility — and their outright disavowal by pro-Western Asian papers — no Western publisher who has used the photos has yet alerted readers that the pictures may well be bogus.

ENTERTAINMENT

2nd ANNUAL AFRICAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL HELD



















(Oakland, Calif.) -Some 80 dancers, singers and musicians representing several traditions of sub-Saharan Africa enthralled a crowd of close to 1,500 at the Second Annual African Cultural Festival held here at the Oakland Auditorium last Friday. Featured performing groups were: Ladzekpo's African Music and Dance Ensemble; Hedzoleh Soundz from Ghana; Fua Dia Congo from the Congo; and Diamano Coura from Senegal.

BPNS photos

Carter Steps Up Aid To Morocco

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

voted with United Nations resolutions calling on Morocco and Mauritania to recognize the right of their north African neighbors, the Saharan people, to self-determination, *Liberation News Service* reports.

But since the call for self-determination has been affirmed by practically every country in the world, the U.N., the International Court of Justice and the Organization of African Unity, the U.S. position is hardly courageous — and less than convincing.

The U.S. maintains three military bases in Morocco. Since the war against POLISARIO began, U.S. military aid to Morocco has climbed steadily, from $14 million in 1975 to $30 million in 1976 and $45 million at present.

Western Sahara was ruled by Spain until 1975. Even when mounting popular resistance and international pressure forced the Franco regime to move away from direct colonial control, Spain was not prepared to let the Saharan people rule themselves and their valuable phosphate and oil deposits. Instead, Spain worked out an agreement with Morocco and Mauritania to carve up the territory and give them each a piece of it.

Secret official documents recently published in the Spanish magazine *Cuadernos para el Dialogo* reveal that in the early 1970's the Spanish government did its best to wipe out the Saharan independence movemeant, POLISARIO. Acknowledging that "the number of supporters of the Party is considerable," Spanish official Lopez Huertas proposed using "measures, direct — by force — or





Women of the POLISARIO Liberation Army (above) and a guerrilla convoy.

indirect, to discredit the organization or to make it disappear by unofficial means."

The measures didn't succeed. POLISARIO survived and with backing from Algeria has mounted an increasingly effective guerrilla campaign against Moroccan and Mauritanian troops. So effective has POLISARIO been, in fact, that Mauritania recently has had to call on the French air force to carry out bombing attacks. Now Morocco is turning to the U.S. for stepped-up aid.

In spite of its pious statements about self-determination, the U.S. has nonetheless shown that it is not about to recognize the Democratic Arab Republic of the Sahara, established by POLISARIO in February, 1976. This presents something of a logical dilemma, since a U.N. investigation team touring the region a few months before Morocco and Mauritania tried to take control found POLISARIO to be "the dominant political force in the territory."

POLISARIO spokesperson Ahmed Sidi Mohamed stated in a *LNS* interview last July that, "concerning weapons, we can say that the United States is our largest supplier, through the Moroccan and Mauritanian troops that we capture them from." Now, the Carter administration is planning to up the ante one more time. □

Zimbabwe Youth Shot For Joining Struggle

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

conflict in September, 1976.

Kissinger's plan would have given Blacks and Whites parity in the Council of State, with a non-voting White chairperson, and Blacks would have been in the majority on the Council of Ministers, with a Black chairperson.



Zimbabwean schoolchildren.

SECRET RECRUITS

The *Manchester Guardian* of London reported recently that the Smith regime has secretly recruited some 300-400 ex-members of France's infamous Foreign Legion to fight as mercenaries against the Patriotic Front.

Commanded by two majors, the first 100 legionnaires arrived in the capital city about three months ago and have been formed into a separate unit of the Rhodesian light infantry, a front-line commando force.

Another 200-300 legionnaires are soon expected to join their comrades. □

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Guatemala

(London, England) - Guatemalan "death squads" acting with "total impunity before the law" have killed more than 20,000 persons since 1966, Amnesty International (A.I.) charged last week. The London-based human rights group, winner of the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize, listed 113 new political killings and abductions which have come to its attention during the last four months of 1977. A.I. accused the military government of President Kjell Laugerud Garcia of indifference to "almost daily reports of mutilated corpses of victims of abductions found in and around the capital city in the countryside."

Nicaragua

(Managua, Nicaragua) - The National Guard attacked Indian demonstrators demanding the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza in an Indian enclave in the nearby city of Masaya last week in a five-hour battle that left at least eight people dead and many wounded. It was the third straight night of protests in the Monimbo enclave, where February 22 army troops bombarded the town with tear-gas cannisters. More than two dozen people have been killed in protests since the slaying of a leading Somoza critic, *La Prensa* newspaper editor Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, which sparked a two-week nationwide strike demanding Somoza's resignation.

Puerto Rico

(San Juan, Puerto Rico) - A fleet of small fishing boats blockaded a planned naval maneuver February 6 on the island of Vieques, just off the east coast of Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rican fisherman succeeded in halting "Operation Springboard," an international training program including antisubmarine, anti-aircraft and amphibious exercises with a Marine Corps landing force. Upon returning to the waters the next day, three fishermen were arrested and charged with entering an area restricted by the military. Three-fourths of Vieques, which depends on the fishing industry for survival, is under U.S. Navy control.

SPORTS

MUHAMMAD ALI:"THE GREATEST" FROM LISTON TO SPINKS

(New York, N.Y.) - The room was jammed with reporters and photographers awaiting the new heavyweight champion of the world when it was announced, "Ali will see you upstairs for about 15 minutes."

Suddenly the room was almost empty.

Leon Spinks beat Muhammad Ali the fighter. But the legend is intact.

There were smiles and a shaking of heads all around when the 36-year-old ex-champion said after the fight last month: "I'll be back. I'll be the first man to win the heavyweight title three times." No one laughed.



MUHAMMAD ALI (left to right): after victorious 1965 return bout with SONNY LISTON; as a gold medal winner at 1960 Olympics; and after first victory over Liston in 1964.

This was the man who beat the dreaded "Bear," Sonny Liston, to win the title in 1964; who won the last round to beat Ken Norton and save his career; who knocked out George Foreman to regain the title; who stopped Joe Frazier in Manila after almost quitting.

And this was the man who in a certain sense beat the United States government.

He started as Cassius Clay, a fast-talking young man from Louisville, Kentucky — the Louisville Lip. He spouted poetry, made predictions. He was annoying to some but he didn't stir deeper emotions then because religion and politics were not yet his bag.

1960 OLYMPICS

Cassius Clay went to Rome and won the light heavyweight division at the 1960 Olympics. He wore the gold medal proudly and all the time. He later claimed in his autobiography, *The Greatest*, that in a fit of pique he threw the medal in the Ohio River.

After the Olympics, Ali went to Miami where he told trainer Angelo Dundee that he was going to be heavyweight champion and that he wanted Dundee to handle him. Dundee bought it.

On October 29, 1960, backed by a group of Louisville businessmen, Ali turned pro, outpointing Tunney Hunsaker in six rounds. Then, mouthing off, predicting the round he would win in, he marched through his next 18 opponents.

He finally got his shot. Ali signed to fight for the heavyweight championship against Sonny Liston, the strong-armed ex-con who knocked out Floyd Patterson in two different fights in under a total of six minutes.

This was the fight in which Ali and his aide-shadow Bundini Brown came up with the routine, "Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee. Ohhhhhhh. Rumble, young man, rumble."

But the fight almost didn't come off. The promoters got wind that Clay was a member of the Nation of Islam, a "Black Muslim." Politics had entered the picture. Some thought he was afraid when he went wild at the weigh-in.

Ali wanted to quit when a foreign substance got into his eyes, but Dundee forced him back in and Liston quit after the seventh.

Clay was the heavyweight champion of the world. He was also "Muhammad Ali." He made his new name public the day after the fight and acknowledged he was a member of the Nation.

He was set for a rematch with Liston in Boston. An operation delayed it. The Muslim affiliation was worrisome. The fight was switched to out-of-the-way Lewiston, Maine.

In the "Phantom Punch Fight," May 25, 1965, Liston was knocked out in the first round from a right hand, which many observers failed to see. Ali later joked that Liston went down because he was afraid someone would shoot at him (Ali) and miss and hit Liston.

Ali stopped Floyd Patterson in 12 rounds later in 1965 and then made five successful defenses in 1966.

He opened 1967 by outpointing Ernie Terrell, then March 22 he knocked out Zora Folley in what was to be his last fight until 1970.

On April 28, 1967, he made good on his word that he would not go into military service — "I ain't got nothin' against them Viet Congs" — by refusing induction into the Army at Houston. On June 20, he was convicted of draft evasion, fined $10,000 and sentenced to five years in prison. Boxing's governing bodies took his title.

For more than three years he was deprived of earning a living by fighting. He hit the college lecture circuit and appeared in a short-lived Broadway musical called *Big Time Buck White*.

Then September 28, 1970, the political climate having changed, the New York State Athletic Commission granted him a license. Atlanta gave him permission to fight although Lester Maddox, then governor of Georgia, tried to block it.

Ali fought Jerry Quarry on October 26. His people were there to welcome him back — foxes in jewels, furs and smiles, and there was one dude with a full-length coat, matching mink Sherlock Holmes hat and accompanying pipe. They got what they wanted — Ali stopped Quarry on a cut after three rounds and announced "I'm ready to settle the title."

The champion was unbeaten Smokin' Joe Frazier. But first Ali met and defeated Oscar Bonavena in December, 1970. Several veterans organizations complained about Ali fighting on Pearl Harbor Day.

"The Fight" — at $2.5 million per boxer — took place March 8, 1971, at a jammed Madison Square Garden. Ali went down in the 15th round and Frazier won a unanimous decision and a trip to the hospital for a month!

Ali tasted defeat for the first time.

Ali then won one of his biggest battles. The Supreme Court overturned his draft evasion conviction.

There were 10 more fights — all victories — before Ali met Ken Norton, unknown when he stepped into the ring in San Diego on March 31, 1973. Ali suffered a broken jaw and a split decision loss.

Ali won a rematch with Norton that set the stage for a title bout against George Foreman, who had taken the title from Frazier.

The two met for $5 million each in Kinshasa, Zaire, on October 30, 1974. Foreman was unbeaten, a devastating puncher and a 5-1 favorite.

With cries of "Ali booma-yay (Ali kill him)" cutting through the early morning African darkness, Ali knocked out Foreman and regained the title. "They took my title away unjustly," said Ali, following his incredible accomplishment.

Then came what many feel is one of the most brutal heavyweight fights of all time. It was billed as "the Thrilla in Manila," Ali's third fight with Joe Frazier. "It was like death," Ali said.

The champion met Frazier on the morning of September 28. Frazier said, "I hit him with punches that would knock down barns." But Ali fought on and at the end of 14 rounds, Fraziers eyes almost closed, Joe's trainer, Eddie Futch, told the referee to stop it.

It would have been a fitting climax to a great career. But Ali

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Japanese Trade Mainstay For Apartheid

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

South Africa's iron ore exports, Japan has a 1974 contract for 42 million tons of the ore over the next 15 years.

The main buyer of South Africa's mineral products, Japan takes 53 per cent of its chrome, 44 per cent of its manganese, 37 per cent of its asbestos and is the single largest buyer of its platinum.

A 1973 contract to develop the Rossing mine in Namibia — owned by the London-based Rio Tinto Zinc corporation — was signed by nine Japanese companies. Financing for the mine came from West German, South African, British and Japanese sources.

Just as the Nixon administration ignored U.N. sanctions against the illegal Rhodesian regime and legislated the Byrd Amendment to allow the importation of chrome, Japan did likewise. A year after the U.S. sanction, the Japanese contracted to purchase 200,000 tons of the ore.

In order to avoid public violation of the ban, it obtained falsified papers from Johannesburg's Chamber of Commerce and exported the chrome through the *Maputo (Mozambique) port (then called Lourenco Marques)* with Portuguese complicity. About 1.5 million tons of chrome was shipped to Japan in 1971 and 1972.

Officially, Japanese companies are prohibited from investing in South Africa. But there is no trade ban. So, by tagging "trade" to their transactions the companies are able to maintain their connection with apartheid.

About 800 Japanese companies operate in South Africa, largely in commerce, light and heavy machinery manufacture, electrical and electronic equipment manufacture, automobile manufacture, and assembly, food processing and fishing.



Black South African miners are vital to the country's economy.

The iron and steel industry and electronic works are the largest operations, followed by the auto companies. Toyota (S.A.) and Datsun Nissan (S.A.), both on South Africa's stock exchange, are the strongest competitors of Ford (S.A.) and other foreign auto companies. Starting operations in 1962, within 10 years Toyota had overtaken Ford in output, volume of sales and profits.

In some ways Japanese companies benefit more from apartheid than other foreign enterprises. Almost all of them are located in the Border Industrial Areas (BIA), according to a 1974 study on Japan-South Africa relations by the editor of the *Japan-Asian Quarterly Review*.

These are the zones between the so-called "bantustans" and the White industrial areas, where corporations have a free hand with respect to wages and working conditions, being exempt from the regulations of both the Wage Board and the Industrial Council (the agency for labor-management relations), according to the study.

By law a dismissed worker must not remain in the BIA for more than 72 hours, thus helping preserve labor "peace."

In addition the proximity to the Black reserves allows the companies easy access to reserve labor pools from which they can always recruit, and block "excessive" labor demands.

It is therefore not surprising that Japanese automobile companies' wages are about half what the Ford company pays Black workers. □

South African Attacks

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Vieira stated he fled Lobito on February 7, 1976, the day before it was liberated, ultimately crossing the border to Namibia accompanied by South African troops. They crossed to the giant South African armored defense force base at Runtu, he reported. Six days later, South African armored personnel carriers took him and other UNITA members back into southeastern Angola.

Vieira then recounted how he was chosen to go back into Namibia, with other UNITA members for training and to collect more weapons.



MPLA freedom fighters.

"We were given ground orientation training," Vieira continued. "The course lasted eight weeks." It ended in July, when the group was escorted back "to the same place where the helicopter had picked us up.

"But we had only been there (in Angola) a day and a half when FAPLA (People's Liberation Armed Forces of Angola) went on operations in the area," he added. "We had constant field radio contact with our central base and with the South African command."

The main effort in support of this plan was carried out last July and August, when South African troops entered Angola at the border town of Cuangar. They then moved northward as far as Rivungo and Neriquinha, trying to cut west toward Mavinga to carve out a patch for UNITA's "republic." They were quietly expelled once again by FAPLA. It was during this period that the Western press was carrying numerous reports claiming that UNITA was "holding the southern half of Angola." □

Anti-Government Reactionaries Unite In Ghana

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

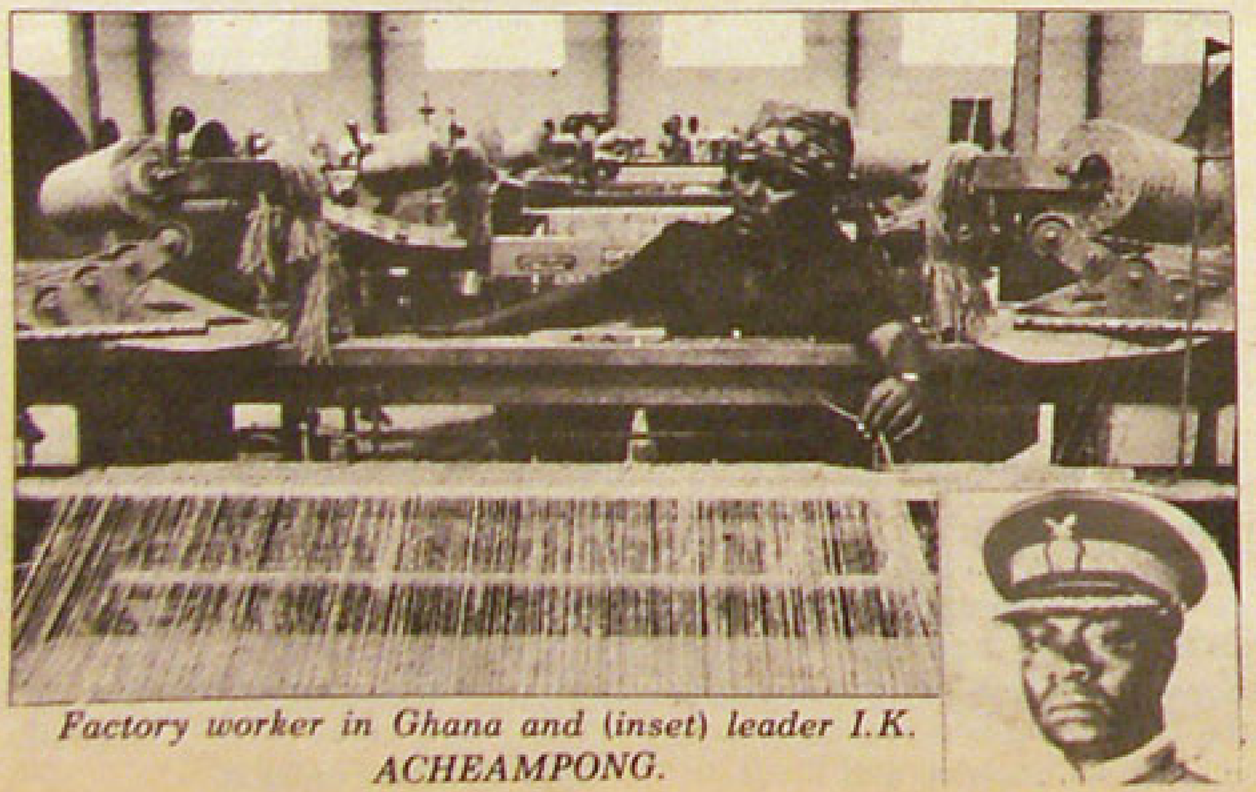
Afrifa argued in his letter:

"In order to discourage the military from staging coups in the future, how about if they line all of us up and shoot us one by one?"

The SMC has recommended that military officers elected to the Union government take a leave of absence from the armed forces.

Opposed by right-wing forces on the one hand, the SMC is also under attack from students and workers. Last June and July, student demonstrations protesting soaring food prices, shortages and other economic problems caused the closing of the Accra Legion University here.

Sympathy strikes were subsequently started by doctors and other professionals. Hospitals were paralyzed, lawyers withheld their services from the government, and engineers shut down power stations, seriously damaging equipment at one, reports *Africa News*.



Factory worker in Ghana and (inset) leader I.K. ACHEAMPONG.

The strikes ended, but anti-government sentiment persists. In January, when Acheampong celebrated his sixth year in power, Accra Legion students exploded homemade bombs, burned Acheampong in effigy (in a coffin) and attacked a nearby police station, disarming a couple of police guards and kidnapping one for a day.

Meanwhile, the Ghanaian economy is a "shambles," *Africa News* reports. With an over 150 per cent inflation rate, the price of a tube of toothpaste has climbed to $7. The government deficit jumped from 190 million cedis ($190 million) in 1972 to $590 million between 1974-76 to $807 million in 1977.

The SMC has accused traders of withholding commodities from the market in order to drive up prices, and arrests have been frequent. Riots have broken out between traders and consumers in several towns due to Gen. Acheampong's encouraging consumers to demand that goods be sold at government prices. □

Co-Op Scraps Ideals

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

harmful. It discouraged both smoking in its stores and cigarette purchases by making cigarettes available only from locked cases.

It also took part in political action to end price supports for milk in California, lowering its own prices when the action was successful.

But now, faced with escalating losses ($122,000 in fiscal 1976, $359,000 in fiscal 1977, and $244,000 just in the first two months of fiscal 1978), Co-op has decided, amid much debate over causes, that the "bottom line" must come first and politics second.

In its just-completed election for a new board of directors, the conservative slate — which has fastened on politics as a cause of Co-op's losses — triumphed over the opposing activist faction, which has blamed mismanagement, *Pacific News Service* reports.

"We need to spend more time on managers' reports than on the cause of the month," said conservative Curt Aller during the campaign.

OUTGOING BOARD

Accusing the outgoing board of mismanagement, activist George Johnson said it was "bankrupt of ideas and ideals," while fellow activist Mathilde Moore said, "The stores have lately become second-rate Safeways."

The conservative viewpoint had already won out in December, when Co-op refused to remove popular Coors beer from its shelves, thereby declining to join in a boycott initiated by union leaders who said the Colorado firm discriminated against minorities — even though boycott supporters threatened to boycott Co-op if their demands were not met.

In a parallel decision Co-op rejected a boycott of frozen orange juice proposed by gay activists.

And its executive committee went to UFW headquarters in the central California town of La Paz to obtain a dispensation from Cesar Chavez, who, noting that his national executive board was "very concerned to learn of the recent financial problems faced by the Berkeley Co-op," granted it permission to carry Gallo wines and non-union produce. (Chavez announced the end of the boycott nationally on January 31.)

At the same time Co-op adopted a new policy which would

CONTINUED ON NEXT COLUMN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

rule out participation in boycotts in the future. "The Co-op will now remove a product from the shelves only (1) to protect the health and safety of the community at large (not just the product user), or (2) if sales of the product do not justify its further presence," said a policy statement.

What the future appears to hold for Co-op is cutbacks both in ideals and in money-losing operations. And, as it prepares to cut costs like any other business enterprise, Co-op may discover that its original sin was that it contravened its central notion of economic democracy by becoming too large.

Over the years Co-op has grown from its original Berkeley location to 12 supermarkets — or "centers" as it calls them — around San Francisco Bay. Of the 12, three are losing money.□

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

are just only a few signs of capitalism and imperialism, the cause of suffering and oppression.

We have come a long way, and have just that much further to go. Liberation, freedom, justice, and equality is twelve inches on the ruler. We have only moved one inch — we got eleven more inches to go. Freedom can only be won after the fighting is done.

Like Fred Hampton aid, "You can jail a revolutionary, but you can't jail the revolution. You can kill a freedom fighter, but you can't kill freedom."

In struggle,
Zola Agona Azania #4969
(Rufus L. Averhart)

PRISON FIRES

Dear Editor,

I am writing in regard to two fires which have occurred here during the past two months.

On December 22, 1977, a fire broke out at Lewisburg federal prison. This fire occurred in the Industry area, in the storage room where most of the cardboard is stored under lock and key.

On January 13, 1978, another fire broke out at the same industry; this time in an area where most of the material is in storage for the clothing factory — which was under lock and key. Both fires, according to the local newspaper and radio station, were caused by arsonists, and damages ran as high as $100,000 to $500,000.

The prison officials, baffled as to who was the cause of the fires, sought out every possible radical, militant, or potential leader they could find and placed them in administrative detention.

In the first fire, approximately thirty inmates were placed under investigation and held in administrative detention without any charges being placed against them. In the second fire, at least twenty were confined.

Up until now, at least twenty-five inmates have been released back to the general population, leaving those whom the prison officials deem to be the most militant, which includes Black Liberation Army members, Muslims, Panthers, and Gay leaders. Anyone, who because of their religious beliefs or political background, whom the administration considers a threat is to be contained in segregation indefinitely.

On behalf of all comrades and myself held in Warden Fenton's segregation unit without any formal charges placed against us, I ask for your support by printing this letter in THE BLACK PANTHER.

We also ask for those on the outside to support us by writing letters to the warden demanding our release from the segregation unit. Address to:

Warden Charles Fenton
P.O. Box 1000
Lewisburg, Pa., 17837

Yours in struggle,
Abdul Karim Mu'min

WHITE POWER STRUCTURE

Dear Editor,

As I write about the White power structure, I think about the many tactics it uses to keep us Black people in a psychological state of fear.

The White power structure is the ruling class. They represent capitalism. they are capitalist individuals who are the masterminds in government. They (the White power structure) can control, rule, and direct physical power over the poor people's lives.

As I am a prisoner and revolutionary, I have observed their tactics and can name many the system uses to keep poor people under their control. First of all, the electric chair, gas chamber, hanging, and the firing squad are used to keep the poor people from going against the capitalist system. These tactics were used as an example to put fear in our brothrs and sisters, to keep us from breaking their system.

Their other destructive tactic is the calling of the National Guard and local police departments — and on top of that, the United States Army, when a riot breaks out in a college, high school, a home community or a state prison. The National Guard is called to do bodily harm and even to kill. The police controls our communities; and if a riot breaks out where the whole United States citizenry is involved, the White power structure calls for the army because the army controls the world. These branches of power control the people from the top level on down to the local level.

The FBI and CIA are the top secret security planted around the world. These powers are all parts of the capitalistic government. Capitalism is the enemy and must be eliminated.

I would like to see the brothers and sisters unite together and build unity among each other, and build a government that is run by the common people, and for the sake of all the poor classes, so we can abolish the present capitalist power structure of government. NOW!!!

Yours in the people's struggle,

Brother Harry James Snow
G.S.P. #59987 E-1
Reidsville, Georgia 30453

Muhammad Ali

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

didn't quit. Three fights followed before he met Norton again. Ali outpointed him but many ringsiders felt Norton won.

Two days later, Ali who had said before the Joe Bugner fight in 1975 that that one would be his last, announced his retirement. That didn't last long.

The day before the Spinks fight, Ali said again he was seriously thinking of quitting. "I've announced my retirement twice before and unretired the day after both times," he said. "I wouldn't blame you if you didn't believe me."

Ali made $6 million for the third Norton bout, reportedly matching his Manila purse. He has grossed more than $50 million and his net has been estimated at $14 million. But Ali has lived well, taken care of a lot of people, and insiders say his divorce from his second wife Khalilah cost him $6 million. "I don't want to talk about money," said Ali, who now is remarried and has two daughters.

So the show has gone on for 18 years. After defeating Norton, Ali scored decisions over Alfredo Evanglista and Ernie Shavers. Then came Spinks, a veteran with a grand total of seven pro fights to his credit.

The echoes of the announcement, "The new heavyweight champion of the World...Leon Spinks," had not yet faded, when cries arose for Ali to quit. He's a shell. He's a shadow. But he's also Ali.

"I'm going to let him have a couple of months to enjoy it," Ali said. "I shall return."

La Peralta Owner Exposed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4
and then rented the property to Black and poor people at excessive rates.

Some tenants in the La Peralta pay as much as $250 a month for apartments that have roaches, broken down furniture and are improperly heated.

A partial list of property that Lowry owns in Oakland reveals 21 buildings in the East Oakland-Fruitvale area alone.

The tenants at one of these buildings, located at 878 East 28th Street, launched a rent strike last summer due to similar problems experienced by the La Peralta tenants. Lowry evicted all the tenants involved.

The city of Oakland forced Lowry to shut down an apartment complex he owns in East Oakland on 99th Avenue because of repeated tenant complaints about the squalid living conditions. The building was only reopened after Lowry complied with city building code provisions.

Who are Nickerson and Lowry? According to their literature, both are self-made men, Nickerson "entirely self-supporting" since the age of 12 and Lowry the product of a Canadian orphanage which he left at age 16 to go to work as a day laborer in a Canadian steel mill.

At age 42, Nickerson retired from his telephone company job to "devote full time to supervising the real estate activity he had started in his spare time... When he started as an ordinary wage earner to build his nest egg, he never believed it possible that, working mostly in his spare time, he could become a millionaire," states the brochure.

Popular on the lecture circuit, Nickerson has "criss-crossed the country dozens of times" and "has made scores of appearances" on radio and television talk shows. In addition to *How I Turned $1,000*, he is the author of *How To Make A Fortune Today, Starting From Scratch*.

Lowry's rise to fame and fortune is explained as follows:

"Without a fixed income, credit or savings, he began purchasing small duplexes and triplexes in downtown Oakland with little or no down payment, then doing his maintenance and improvements to enhance the value of each property.

"By leveraging his investments, he continuously purchased larger properties and has become a multimillionaire in less than 10 years."

Participants in the Lowry/Nickerson Seminars learn the real estate business through an "Immersion Teaching Technique" developed by a major "University in the West."

The technique allows the participant to follow the lecture with a special workbook, "making simple, one-word reminder notes in your workbook, and grasping the information by the use of special visual illustrations and question and answer workshop sessions."

OBJECTIVE

"Our objective," the brochure continues, "is to arm you with knowledge so that you can MAKE YOUR MONEY GROW. . .In the Lowry/Nickerson Seminar you will learn the step-by-step methods for profitable buying and selling of your properties...

"Through gaining knowledge and insight, you will be MOTIVATED to go out and DO what you've always dreamed of doing."☐




Tenants at the La Peralta apartments in downtown Oakland, California, have been engaged in a rent strike since December, 1977, due to millionaire slumlord William Nickerson's refusal to repair the roach-infested building.

"Keep Strong" Editor Seeks 46th Ward Seat

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
landlords in our neighborhoods."

James P. Chapman, co-chairperson of the Citizens Committee for Helen Shiller, praised the 46th Ward alderperson candidate as one who "will represent all of the people of the 46th Ward, and particularly those persons who have had no one to represent them in this city for as long as anyone can remember."

A 1969 graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Madison campus and the mother of a seven-year-old son, Ms. Shiller has been a resident of the 46th Ward for seven years. She is an officer on the board of directors for the Uptown People's Community Health Services Corporation currently developing, with the Cook County Hospital and the National Health Services Corps, a multi-faceted community health clinic to be opened in Uptown.

She has been active in developing and maintaining community programs operated out of the Uptown People's Community Service Center including the Each One Teach One tutorial Program, the Welfare Defense Program, the Legal Education and Defense Program, the Food Cooperatives and the Black Lung Association.

Ms. Shiller is an instrumental and leading member of the Uptown Tenants Survival Union and the Heart of Uptown Block Club Coalition, which has just submitted a $1.6 million community development proposal to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of Development and Planning.

She helped bring the lawsuit currently pending against Bill Thompson's Uptown development and served as director of research in a lawsuit challenging the city's overall economic development plan on affirmative action and citizen participation guideline objections, also currently in federal court.

She is chairperson of the workshop on Chicago Programs of the Coalition on Unemployment and the Right to Earn a Living. She is also a member of the organizing committee of the City-wide Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan.☐





HELEN SHILLER (right) is active in Chicago's Uptown community.

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." — Huey P. Newton



GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

PEOPLE'S FREE LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental facilities at the earliest ages.



FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Celebrate International Women's Day



March 8